BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS,
To whom all letters on business must be addressed.
JAS. FULTON, Editor....A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.

Terms of Subscription.

Weekly, one year, invariably in advance,.....$2 50
" " " " " 6 00
Daily

☞Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied with the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis for one year.

All persons subscribing for this paper since the 29th of October, 1857, will have their papers discontinued on expiration of the time paid for. All former subscribers can come under this rule, if they desire to do so.

Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 18. } CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA—WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 5, 1861. { NO. 2.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Per Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.

One square,	1 insertion,		1 00
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☞Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside, charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.

☞No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

WILLIAM BOGART,

ARCHITECT AND SUPERINTENDENT, Goldsboro', will furnish Designs and Specifications for Public and Private Building, with full practical working Drawings, which shall combine constructional solidity, convenience of arrangement, and beauty of form and color, with economy, and furnish those intending to build, with a knowledge of the appearance, arrangement, and cost of all improvements they may wish to make.

Office third door South of Griswold's Hotel.
Dec. 20, 1860. 17-1y*

CLARK & TURLINGTON,

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS, & dealers in *Lime, Plaster, Cement and Hair,*
NORTH WATER STREET, WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞Solicits consignments of *Cotton, Naval Stores, Flour, Corn, Bacon, Timber, &c.*

REFER TO
H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington, N. C.
John Dawson, Pres't Wil. Branch Bank of N C.. do. do.
W. H. Jones, Cashier Branch Bank Cape Fear, Raleigh, do.
Nov. 15, 1860. 12-tf

C. H. ROBINSON & CO.,

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Office over J. A. Willard's Store. Entrance corner of Princess and Water Streets.
March 9, 1860.—158 & 29.

JAMES STOKLEY, ALEX. OLDHAM.
STOKLEY & OLDHAM,

DEALERS IN GRAIN, AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Prompt attention given to the sale of *Cotton, Flour, Bacon* and other Country Produce.
Dec. 22d, 1859 17—

WALKER MEARES,

DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,
No. 45 MARKET STREET.

A full stock of Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Hair Brushes, Paint Brushes, Toilet Soaps, Fancy Articles, Laudreth's Garden Seeds, &c., &c., constantly on hand.

The attention of Physicians is especially called to the stock of Medicines, which are warranted as being pure.
November 25, 1859.

L. B. HUGGINS & SONS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN GROCERIES AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE, S. E. Corner Market and Second Streets,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞Orders from our friends will receive prompt attention.
May 31, 1860. 40-tf

C. POLVOGT,

UPHOLSTERER AND PAPER HANGER,
CORNER PRINCESS AND FRONT STREETS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Keeps always on hand and manufactures to order any article in the UPHOLSTERING LINE; also, a large assortment of PAPER HANGINGS, which are put up at short notice.
Nov. 11th, 1859 11—

WILLIAM J. PRICE,

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Solicits the patronage of his country friends, and all others engaged in the Turpentine business.

☞Office opposite No. 47, North Water street.
Nov. 24th, 1859. 1y

EDWIN A. KEITH,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Offers his services to Planters as Factor or Agent for the sale of Cotton; will give his personal attention to the sale of Cotton.

His Commission for selling Cotton will be 50 cents per bale, no additional charge will be made. Cotton forwarded to New York for 10 cents per bale.
Oct. 4th, 1859.

T. M. SMITH, JOHN MCLAURIN.
SMITH & McLAURIN,

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

REFER TO
JOHN DAWSON, Esq., Mayor.
E. P. HALL, Esq., President Branch Bank State N. C.
Oct. 7th, 1859. 6-tf

THOMAS W. PLAYER,

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞Office in M. McInnis' Store, North Water Street.
September 20, 1860—4-1y

JAMES O. BOWDEN,

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
April 4, 1859.—131-tf. WILMINGTON, N. C

ALFRED ALDERMAN,

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Will give prompt attention to all business in his line.
Feb. 17th, 1860. 25-1y

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market sts., immediately opposite SHAW's old stand Wilmington, N. C. 5

JOSEPH L. KEEN,

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia PRESS BRICK, FIRE BRICK, &c.

N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice May 20—37-1y.

W. H. McRARY & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, corner Princess and Water street, Wilmington, N. C.

REFERENCES:
H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington, N. C.
Col. John McRae, Pres't Bank Wilmington, do. do.
D. A. Davis, Cashier Branch B'k Cape Fear, Salisbury, do.
J. G. Lash, " " " " " Salem, do.
J. Eli Gregg, President of Bank Cheraw, S. C. [Oct 17]

GEO. W. ROSE,

CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

ROCK SPRING HOTEL.
MARY S. McCALEB, PROPRIETRESS.
OLD STAND.

THE SUBSCRIBER takes this method of returning her sincere thanks to her numerous friends for the liberal patronage her house has received for the past few years, and would respectfully inform the public that she is prepared to accommodate Boarders—either Transient or Regular—on the most liberal terms.

Her house being situated on the South side of Chestnut street, below Front, is in a convenient location to business.

Her table will at all times be found amply provided with the best the market affords. Her rooms are kept in the best possible manner, rendering every comfort and convenience to her guest in her power.

A continuance of public patronage is respectfully solicited.
December 11, 1860.—dtf. MARY S. McCALEB.

WILMINGTON FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP,
FRONT STREET, (BELOW MARKET STREET,)
Wilmington, N. C.

L. A. HART & JOHN C. BAILEY, PROPRIETORS,

BRASS AND IRON CASTINGS, finished or unfinished; new Machinery made and put up; old Machinery overhauled; all kinds of Patterns, Ornamental and Architectural; will supply Drafts of all kinds of Machinery and Mill Work generally.

All work warranted to be as represented. Orders respectfully solicited.

Also Turpentine Stills and Copper Work in all its branches.
November 11th, 1859—11-1y.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED have entered into Co-Partnership in the town of Wilmington, N. C., under the firm and style of SOUTHERLAND & COLEMAN, for the purpose of buying and selling NEGRO SLAVES, where the highest cash prices will be paid.

They also have a house in Mobile, Alabama, where they will receive and sell Slaves on commission. Liberal advances made upon Slaves left with them for sale.

D. J. SOUTHERLAND.
JAMES C. COLEMAN.
August 1st, 1859. 2-tf

PLOUGH FACTORY.

B. R. HOOD having moved to Goldsboro', and located there, respectfully informs the citizens of wayne and the adjoining Counties, that he expects to manufacture and keep constantly on hand the most complete and suitable selection of the latest and most approved styles of entirely new IMPROVED PLOUGHS, made of steel or iron, suitable to different soils and the different changes of ploughing that may be required. These Ploughs consist of sweeps, hollow and solid; also various sizes of *Shovels, double or single turning* MOULD BOARDS; COTTON or POTATOE SCRAPERS. Also, new ground and subsoil PLOUGHS. All of these plough hoes are used upon three stocks, which may be changed by means of bolts to suit every farmer's convenience. I will also sell State or County Rights, or District or Farm Rights. Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to. All letters addressed to BOLD R. HOOD, at Goldsboro', N, C.
Jan 24th, 1861. 22-tf

PAINTS AND OILS.

10,000 LBS. Pure White Lead;
5,000 lbs. Pure White Zinc;
500 lbs. Pure White Zinc, in Varnish;
500 lbs. Silver Paint in Oil;
50 bbls. " " dry assorted;
10 " Spanish Brown;
5 " Venetian Red;
5 " Yellow Ochre;
5 " Linseed Oil;
5 " Lard Oil;
2 " Best Sperm Oil;
300 lbs. Chrome Green, in oil and dry;
200 " " Yellow, in Oil and dry. For sale wholesale and retail, by
Oct. 2—5-tf W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist & Chemist.

General Notices.

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP previously existing between the subscribers under the firm of SMITH & DUNHAM, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent All persons indebted to said firm are requested to come forward and settle their accounts either by note or cash, as we are anxious to close our business. ALFRED SMITH,
August 1st, 1861 JOHN S. DUNHAM.

FURTHER NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED will continue the Mercantile Business at the old stand. Persons wishing to purchase Goods cheap, will please call and examine for themselves.
ALFRED SMITH.
August 1st, 1861 32-3t

NOTICE.

THE SUPPLY MILL, Brunswick Co., N. C., is now in operation, at which can be obtained any of the following Lumber, viz: Pine, Cypress, Juniper, Oak, Ash and Hickory. Orders for any of the above can be filled and sent to any point desired, from Florida to Baltimore, or elsewhere, if necessary. JNO. MERCER.
Dec. 22, 1859. 17-tf

Educational.

GROVE ACADEMY, KENANSVILLE, N. C.

S. W. CLEMENT,.....PRINCIPAL.

THIS CLASSICAL and Grammar School will be reopened on the 2nd of September, 1861. Terms same as heretofore; or, if desirable, half of the tuition may be paid in advance and a credit will be given on the remainder *during the war.*
Aug. 28. 1-4t

WESTBROOK SCHOOL.

A. P. GAGE.....PRINCIPAL.

THE THIRD ANNUAL SESSION of this School will commence on Monday, September 16th, 1861.
Tuition $12, $15 and $20 per session. Board $8 per month
Aug. 29th, 1861. 1-3t

RICHLAND ACADEMY.

THE NEXT SESSION of this Institution will commence on the 9th of September. Thorough instruction is here given to students in the classics, and all the branches of a scientific education requisite for preparing the student for the business pursuits of life, or for any of the classes in College.

TUITION PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS:
For the Elementary Branches of English,.....$6 to $ 8
Higher Branches and Sciences..... 12
Classics..... 18
Board can be obtained in good families, or with the Principal, at $8 per month.
L. G. WOODWARD, Principal.
Richlands, Aug. 29, 1861. 1-2t*

For Sale and to Let.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers his residence in the town of *Magnolia* for sale. The lot fronts the W. & Weldon Railroad, and contains a large, commodious and comfortable dwelling, having seven large rooms, passage above and below—double piazza in front and single piazza in rear—four fire places, &c. Also an excellent office with two rooms and chimney,—kitchen, smoke-house, stables, barn and carriage house—everything in perfect repair. The location possesses many advantages for a physician or lawyer. Terms made easy. For further information apply to the subscriber in Magnolia, or P. Murphy, M. London, or Eli Hall, Esqrs. The subscriber also has an excellent riding *HARNESS HORSE* for sale. CHAS H. HARRIS.
March 16. 161-11t&30-tf

VALUABLE SWAMP LANDS FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having determined to go South, offers for sale his entire possession of LANDS in New Hanover county, 30 miles from Wilmington, and one mile from the Cape Fear River, in Caintuck District, there being about 360 acres in all, of which 35 acres are drained and cleared, and in a fine state of cultivation—there being about 200 acres more to clear, all heavy growth Swamp Land, being a portion of the well-known JUNIPER AND BEAR SWAMPS, and the balance UPLAND. The Swamp is well adapted to the production of Corn, Peas, Potatoes and Rice. On the Plantation is a very good DWELLING HOUSE nearly new, and all necessary out-houses, and a good Well of Water. The place is pleasantly located, and as healthy as any in the State. Also, another tract immediately on the Cape Fear River, containing 152 acres, about 2 miles from the above plantation, all fenced for the purpose of a Pasture. There is about 40 acres cleared and well adapted to Corn, Peas, Pumkins, &c. Also, there is any quantity of OAK AND ASH WOOD handy to the river, which can, with little labor, be turned into money. Any person wishing to settle himself on as valuable and pleasantly located a place as any in this country—in a good neighborhood—would do well to call soon, as I am sure the place is too well known to remain on hand long. Apply to the subscriber on the premises, or address Arthur Bourdeaux, Caintuck P. O., New Hanover county, N. C.
April 19, 1860.—34-tf ARTHUR BOURDEAUX.

Legal Notices.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
BLADEN COUNTY.—*Court of Equity—Spring Term*, 1861.
James Evans, Benjamin Evans and William Evans,
against
Geo. Cromartie, John Cromartie, Sr., John Cromartie, Jr., Sarah Cromartie, Margaret Cromartie, Hope W. Purnell and wife Margaret Ann, William H. White, Benjamin F. Rinaldi and wife Amelia, James F. Gillespie and wife Mary C., Sarah E. Cromartie, Amanda Cromartie, Miriam E. Cromartie, Emeline Cromartie, George H. Cromartie, Richard B. Cromartie, Alice Cromartie.

ORIGINAL BILL.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Cromartie, Sr., John Cromartie, Jr., Sarah Cromartie, Margaret Cromartie, H. W. Purnell and wife Margaret Ann, are non-residents of this State. It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Wilmington Journal, a paper published in the town of Wilmington, notifying the said non-residents that they be and appear before the Judge of our next Court of Equity, at a term to be held for the County of Bladen, at the Court House in Elizabethtown, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, then and there to answer, plead or demur, or the case will be heard exparte as to them, and judgment pro confesso entered up.

Witness, Heman H. Robinson, Clerk and Master in Equity, at office in Elizabethtown, Bladen County, the first Monday after the fourth Monday in March, A. D., 1861.
H. H. ROBINSON, C. & M. E.
August 15th, 1861. [Pr. adv. $8 43] 51-6w

Rewards.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

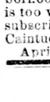
WHEREAS, intelligence under oath of G. W. Moore, hath this day reached the undersigned, that JIM, a slave, the property of G. W. Moore, hath run away and lies out hid and lurking in swamps, woods, and other obscure places, committing depredations on the peaceful inhabitants of the State. These are in the name of the State of North Carolina, to require him, the said slave, forthwith to surrender himself to his master or the lawful authority;—and we do hereby order this proclamation to be published at the Court House door, and in some public newspaper, and warn the said slave that if he do not immediately return to his said master, and answer the charges aforesaid, it is lawful for any person to capture him, by slaying him or otherwise, without accusation or impeachment of any crime.

Given under our hands and seals, this 24th day of June, 1861. JAS. GARRASON, J. P. [SEAL.]
WM. J. CORNWALL, J. P. [SEAL.]

TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

THE ABOVE REWARD will be given for the said JIM dead or alive, or for his confinement in any jail in the State so that I can get him again. The said JIM is about 5 feet 10 inches high, is well-set, and weighs about 180 lbs., quick spoken and with smooth black skin. The said negro was purchased from the estate of T. H. Williams, deceased.
G. W. MOORE.
June 27th, 1861 44-tf

A REWARD



OF TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS each, will be given for the apprehension and delivery of my two boys, SOLOMON and ESSEC. SOLOMON is dark, full head of hair, thick lips, has a scar on his left hand between his thumb and finger—his height about five feet, ten or eleven inches ESSEC is about five feet, five or seven inches high—yellow skin, has a scar between the right eye and eye brow, caused by the bite of a dog, very heavy set.
J. J D. LUCAS.
June 13th, 1861 42-tf

PAINTS—PAINTS.

PURE WHITE LEAD;
" Snow White Zinc;
" White Glass Zinc;
Linseed Oil, Varnish, Patent Dryers, &c. For sale whole sale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Feb 16. Druggist & Chemist.

NEW SASH, BLIND AND DOOR MANUFACTORY.
LOCATED AT ARGYLE, ROBESON CO., N. C.,

IMMEDIATELY on the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Rail Road, 84 miles from Wilmington, N. C., where the subscribers are prepared to manufacture, at the shortest notice, *SASH, BLINDS, DOORS and MOULDINGS* of every description.

The best quality of GLASS is always kept on hand.—BLINDS painted and trimmed ready for hanging. Our lumber is all kiln-dried before it is worked up.

We respectfully solicit the patronage of the public, and trust by our endeavors to please that we shall receive a liberal share.

Any person wishing to leave orders or obtain a list of prices, can do so by calling in Wilmington, N. C., on H. M. Bishop, at the Farmer's House, or Messrs. J. T. Petteway & Co.; or by addressing SILAS SHEETZ & CO., Gillopolis P. O., Robeson county, N. C. S. SHEETZ,
G. M. McLEAN,
J. A. McKOY.
April 18, 1861. 34-tf

NEW WATER WHEEL.—GREAT INVENTION.

THE SUBSCRIBER takes this method of informing the public, that, after many years of experience, he has succeeded in inventing a WATER WHEEL which he can confidently recommend as being simpler in construction, more powerful in performance with a given amount or head of water, and more durable and less liable to get out of order than any Wheel now in use or heretofore offered to the public.

This Wheel was patented on the 29th January, 1861. It being a packed Wheel, no water can escape between the top of the Wheel and the bottom of the case, and consequently all loss of power from such escape of water is avoided.

This Wheel is a reaction Wheel. It is of cast iron and is so simple in construction that any mechanic can put it in after having once seen it done. It will, with a 7½ feet of water, grind from 12 to 40 bushels of Corn per hour, and is suited to any head of water from 2 feet upwards. It has only six buckets and turns out 84 square inches of water, being all that it requires for the performance of any amount of labor.

As above stated, this Wheel is patented, and I take pleasure in offering it to any person wanting a cheap, powerful and durable Water Wheel, adapted to grist mills, upright or circular saw mills, cotton gins, factories, or any other kind of machinery in driving which water-power is used, furnishing sizes of Wheels from two feet upwards, adapted to any head of water. I will furnish and put in running order a Wheel attached to any person's mill for $75, or I will sell the right to use one for $25. I will also sell County and State Rights.

Any person wishing to purchase Wheels, individual, County or State rights, or desiring any information will receive immediate attention by applying to or addressing James Armstrong, John O. Armstrong, James M. Armstrong, Dobbinsville, Sampson county, N. C, their Agents, Messrs. Hart & Bailey, Wilmington, N. C., or the subscriber,
GEORGE W. ARMSTRONG, *Patentee.*

☞The patentee refers to the following Certificate from competent persons who have seen the operation of his wheel:—

This is to certify, that we, the undersigned, have seen the performance of the new Water Wheel, invented by George W. Armstrong, of Sampson county, N. C. It grinds a bushel of good meal in 3 minutes and 48 seconds, with 7 feet 5 inches of water, and saves half the water with comparison of other wheels.
HARDY HERRING.
JOHN BARDEN.
JAS. H. LAMB.
DANIEL JOHNSON.
R. W. TATOM.
G. W. SMITH.
March 28th, 1861. 31-1y

From the Richmond Examiner.

Release of Hon. Thos. Nelson, of Tennessee.

We mentioned yesterday that Hon. Thomas Nelson, of Tennessee, who was released by the President on a distinct engagement that he would submit to the late action of Tennessee in withdrawing from the Union, and abandon any further opposition to the Confederate Government, had, on his return home, published an address to the people of East Tennessee, re affirming the pledge he had given to the President, and recommending to his friends the propriety of abstaining from all further opposition or resistance to the Confederate authorities, or to the action of their own State.—We are glad to see this honorable action of Mr. Nelson, and we give below a portion of his address, including the correspondence between himself and President Davis. Mr. Nelson says:

I felt that it was due to you and to myself that I should obtain my release as soon as possible, on the best terms I could effect without dishonor; and, after various informal propositions and consultations, I finally addressed to President Davis the following letter:

RICHMOND, VA., Aug. 12th, 1861.

To his Excellency Jeff. Davis, President of the Confederate States:

SIR: I have been arrested, and, as I learned since my arrival in this city, upon the charge of treason, but whether against the State of Tennessee, or the Confederate States, I am not advised. I am conscious of *no act*, either against the State or the Confederacy, that will support or sustain such an accusation.

I am sincerely anxious to preserve the peace and quiet of East Tennessee, the section of the State in which I reside, as best promotive of the peace and interest of the entire State. I ask to be discharged from a vexatious prosecution that I may return home peacefully, to follow my private interest and pursuits, assuring your Excellency that I will not, either directly or indirectly, by counsel, advice or action, encourage, aid or assist the United States Government to invade, or attain success in the present struggle with the Confederate States, nor will counsel or advise others to thwart or cripple the Confederate States in the pending contest with the United States, nor will I do so by my own acts.

In view of the increased majority in the election which has just taken place in Tennessee, I shall feel it my duty, as a citizen of that State, to submit to her late action, and shall religiously abstain from any further words or acts of condemnation, or opposition to her Government,

The parties arrested with me, with the exception of my son, who acted by my command, were mere guides and conductors through the mountain passes, on my way to my place of destination, and whatever view may be taken of my own course, they are innocent: in no way responsible legally, or morally, and have committed no offence against the laws of the Confederacy or the State of Tennessee; and I ask that they also be discharged from custody by your Excellency.

Very respectfully,
Your ob't serv't,
THOMAS A. R. NELSON.

To which the following answer was returned:

RICHMOND, Aug. 13th, 1861.

SIR:—I have received your letter of 12th inst., in which you ask to be discharged from arrest and prosecution, and make promise that you will, "as a citizen of Tennessee, submit to her late action, and religiously abstain from any further words or acts of condemnation whatever, opposite to her Government"

The desire of this Government being to maintain the Independence it has asserted, by the united feeling and action of all its citizens, it has been its policy not to enter into questions of differences of political opinion heretofore existing.

I am, therefore, pleased to be spared the necessity of inquiring whether the accusation against you be well founded or not, vexatious or not, and to rest content with your submission as a loyal citizen of your State to her recent action in adhering to this Confederacy and adopting its permanent Constitution by an increased majority. I have ordered your discharge and that of your companions from custody.

I am, &c.,
JEFFERSON DAVIS.

TO THOS. A. R. NELSON, Esq.

Since my return home, I am thoroughly satisfied that my friends would have risked the action I dreaded, and, upon the most mature reflection, am content with my own course in the premises. But, whether it was right or wrong, wise or unwise, I feel bound, as an honorable man, to act up to the spirit and letter of the obligation I assumed. I shall offer no plea of duress; because neither the Southern Confederacy, nor any other earthly power could have compelled me to make an agreement which my judgment and conscience did not approve in the situation in which I was placed.

No terms or conditions, express or implied, public or private, attended my release, other than those plainly expressed in the two above quoted, but I have thought it due to our past relations and the painful solicitude many of you have felt in my behalf, that I should thus briefly address you.

While I did not promise allegiance or active support to the Southern Confederacy, and will not advise you to assume any obligations contrary to your convictions of duty, I feel perfectly free to say that the failure of the Government of the United States for four months to sustain us in our position; its apparent inability to do so, since the battle of Manassas, within any reasonable time; the deliberate action of our State in the August election; the assurances of public men that no test oaths or drafting measures will be adopted or required; the mutual hatred which has grown up between the antagonistic sections of the Union and the recent confiscation laws which have been either adopted or proposed on both sides, as well as other causes, has painfully impressed my own mind with the belief that, unless some wondrous and improbable change is effected, our beloved Union is gone forever, and it is our policy and duty to submit to a result which, however we may deplore it, seems to be inevitable.

Aware that my advice as well as my motives may be liable to misconstruction, I would still most respectfully recommend to my friends the propriety of abstaining from all further opposition or resistance to the Confederate authorities, or the action of our own State; and should this be done, although I have no authority to speak for them, I am satisfied that no military power will be exerted among us, except such as may be indispensably necessary to our military possession of East Tennessee. And to those of our citizens who have gone beyond the limits of the State, either through fear or the purpose of arming themselves to resist a course of action which is disavowed in Gen. Polk's letter, I think I can safely say, without arrogance, that from the course which was adopted towards me, they would risk nothing by returning to the State and submitting to a result which they have in vain endeavored to prevent.

THOS. A. R. NELSON.

GENERAL GWYNN.—We learn that Major General Walter Gwynn has been deprived of his command by the operation of the laws of North Carolina. Gen. Gwynn has for some time been in command of the Confederate forces in and around Newbern, N. C. The delegation in Congress from that State immediately recommended him for re-appointment, but President Davis considers it his duty to supply the vacancy thus created by the appointment of a resident of the State to the position. It will be remembered that General Gwynn is a native of South Carolina. The Government will doubtless avail itself of his commanding talents by assigning him to some responsible post elsewhere.—*Petersburg Express.*

Free Negroes Choosing Masters.

During the session of our County Court last week, two hale hearty looking free negroes came voluntarily into Court praying to have masters appointed for them, that they might become slaves in accordance with a late act of the Legislature; and the gentlemen named in their petitions were appointed as their masters.

Greensboro' Patriot.

The Alleged Bearer of Dispatches of the Southern Confederacy.

The New York Post says:

Mr. Robert Muir, who was arrested as a suspected bearer of Southern dispatches on board the Persia, and who is now at Fort Lafayette, left in the hands of the police detectives a considerable quantity of baggage, which has been examined, and some interesting matter has been brought to light.

A letter written by James S. M. Carter, at Charleston, July 31, and addressed to Chas. Cavendish Clifford, M. P., London, says that the writer attended the convention of banks at Richmond, and discloses the following financial scheme:

"It was agreed that all the banks should receive on deposit and in payment of debts the treasury notes which the Government are about to issue, say to the amount of $100,000,000, and to pay out those notes to their customers. This will give them universal currency throughout the Confederate States; and as our ports are blockaded, and we must in consequence do without foreign importations, we can use this Government credit among ourselves, so long as the war lasts; and when the war is over these notes will have to be funded into a permanent debt.

"The planters are everywhere subscribing the half of their entire crops to the Government loan, and it is proposed, though not yet determined upon, that the Government aid the planters to the extent of the whole crop, either by its bonds or by Treasury notes, the larger denominations of which are to bear an interest of over seven per cent., which would induce many persons to hold them as an investment. To an English financier such a plan might seem very ruinous; but we have made up our minds that the Government must be supported in the war at all hazards and at any cost, and, should these Treasury notes depreciate or become worthless, we had better suffer than return to such a Government as now rules at Washington."

Another letter from Charleston places the character of W. H. Russell, LL.D., in a pleasing light:

"Mr. B. showed me confidentially Mr. Russell's letter about the battle. His letter beats all I have yet seen in print about the Yankees' running. He says we could have had Washington by merely asking.

"He says Lord Lyons had an inclination to ask Mr. Seward if the Confederate States of America had not the belligerent *rights.* According to his notion, he would certainly admit that they had the belligerent *power.*'—On oath of secrecy he communicated to me also that the first step of recognition was taken. He and Mr. Buligny together sent Mr. Prescott to Richmond yesterday to ask Jeff. Davis, President, to accept the treaty of commerce; to accept the neutral flag carrying neutral goods. This is the first step of direct treating with our Government.

Rumors from Western Virginia.

The city on yesterday was generally occupied with the report of important events in Western Virginia. The statement was made, and generally credited in the city, that ROSENCRANZ had been surrounded and had surrendered to our forces, which had completed a junction somewhere in the vicinity of his position.

We are enabled on the best and amplest authority that could be obtained, to contradict this report. The Adjutant General's office was visited by us at a late hour last night, and the information obtained that no dispatches of the tenor mentioned had reached there.

We are inclined, however, to believe that very important dispatches, though not to the effect referred to above, did reach the War Department yesterday from our forces in Western Virginia.

An aid of Gen. JACKSON reached here yesterday, after a rapid journey. He came across the country as far as Staunton on horseback. The contents of his dispatches were of course not divulged, and from what we can understand of them are not of a nature to be given to the public at this time. Our readers may rely upon two facts: first, that no action or capitulation on part of the enemy has yet taken place; and secondly, that either the one or the other is likely to occur within a very few days. We referred on yesterday to information we had obtained of movements anticipating such a result and are confirmed in the confidence by what we gathered yesterday, that news may be expected daily of a decisive event in the West.—*Richmond Examiner 29th.*

By a gentleman, directly arrived from Manassas, we have some interesting information from there:

Our army was expecting another attack in their present position, from the enemy. On Sunday last, an attack was expected to be made by the enemy in the direction of Fairfax Court-House, and the lines were closed against all strangers.

A scouting party had fallen upon a detachment of the enemy, killing two of his men, and capturing a Federal Captain. The officer's name is Ross Fish, formerly a clerk in Washington.

The health of the camp is very much improved, and the men are in excellent spirits and eager for the fray.
Ibid.

We referred some time ago to information given by a gentleman from Washington of the frequency and number of resignations in Lincoln's army since the route at Manassas. The Northern accounts exceed even the statements that have been hitherto given us. Since the unhappy date of the 21st July, two hundred and fifty officers in the Federal volunteer regiments have resigned, and of these one hundred and seventy-seven, or more than two-thirds, are from the very patriotic, brave and exemplary State of New York.—*Ibid.*

FIGHTING ACROSS THE POTOMAC.—The body of R. K. Royall, a member of Captain Ball's Chesterfield Cavalry, was brought to the city yesterday for interment. His funeral takes place to-day, (see obituary). Young Royall (who was only 22 years old) was killed Sunday last in a skirmish carried on between some of our troops on this side and a body of the enemy on the other side of the Potomac, near Leesburg. Of the number engaged we could not ascertain any particulars. He was shot through the neck, the ball passing downward into the right side. He died immediately. He was in the battle of the 21st, and behaved gallantly.

John W. Barr, of our city, a member of Shields' Howitzers, was wounded in the leg in the same engagement. No other casualties occurred on our side.

Our men are of opinion that they killed some of the enemy—they could not say how many. Of course when the Northern account of this affair appears it will represent that an engagement was fought between a small body of Federalists and an immense number of Confederate soldiers, and that the latter fled precipitately after the killing and wounding of fifty or more of their men.

We see that a correspondent states that Gen. Johnston is inclined to check this skirmishing among the pickets, thinking that it does little good and hazards the lives of valuable men to very little purpose.
Dichmond Dispatch.

Later from Western Virginia.

We have late intelligence of the position and movements of our forces in Western Virginia, by information dated from there within the last few days. Gen. Lee was still at Huntersville; his force, in conjunction with Gen. Loring's command, being reported from 15,000 to 20,000 strong.—Rosencranz was posted within twelve miles of our lines.

The camp at the White Sulphur had been broken up, and Gens Floyd and Wise were advancing on the road to Gauley Bridge, with a force estimated at from 4,500 to 5,000 men. Two uncompleted regiments, under the commands of Cols. Tompkins and McCausland, remained at the White Sulphur.

It was understood that the enemy, about 6,000 strong, under the command of Gen. Cox, was strongly posted in the neighborhood of Gauley Bridge, in the mountain passes.

About 3,000 of the enemy were also at Huttonsville, under command of Col. Tyler.

A battle was daily anticipated. We have information of the present direction of our movements, and of the causes and designs of the delay that has hitherto somewhat characterized our operations in the West, that it might be prejudicial, at this stage, to publish.

Our readers, we think, may rely upon hearing stirring news from Western Virginia within a few days.
Richmond Examiner.

IMPORTANT ARREST.—The Knoxville (Tenn.) *Register*, of Saturday last says:

Col. Pleas. McClung, Cap. H. L. McClung, Chas. B. Wallace, Esq., acting under the authority of Gen. F. K. Zollicoffer, arrested on the down train yesterday, Commander E. B. Boutwell, U. S. Navy.

He was arrested upon the order of the Secretary of the Navy of the Confederate States, and will be sent to Richmond. The cause of the arrest is not known.

The Philadelphia Press denies the report started by one of its Abolition contemporaries, that Garibaldi proposes to help the Lincolnites out of their troubles.—The same paper says that his son wanted to come, but Garibaldi objected.

We lay before our readers this morning all the particulars in relation to Missouri affairs which we deem of sufficient interest to publish:

THE CONFEDERATES MOVING NORTH.

ROLLA, Mo., Aug. 23.—Accounts from Springfield state that from six to ten thousand of McCulloch's army have left for the Northern section of the State. A Confederate force had reached Lebanon, on the Rolla road. About seven exiles from Springfield have joined Col. Boyd's regiment. About a thousand Union men have been obliged to abandon their homes in the Southwest section of the State, and leave their property at the mercy of the Confederates. There is much distress among these people, large numbers having neither money nor provisions.

A train of Federal arms, which was brought in safety from Springfield by Major Sturges, is said to be worth a million and a half of dollars.

PROCLAMATION OF GEN. M'CULLOCH.

The following proclamation, under date Springfield, Aug. 15, briefly alluded to in our telegraphic dispatches two days ago, has been issued by Ben. McCulloch:

To the People of Missouri:

Having been called upon by the Governor of your State to assist in driving the Federal forces out of the State, and in restoring to the people their just rights, I have come among you simply with the view of making war upon our Northern foes and driving them back. I give the oppressed of your State an opportunity of again standing up as freemen and uttering their true sentiments.

You have been overrun and trampled upon by the mercenary hordes of the North. Your beautiful State has been nearly subjugated; but those true sons of Missouri who have continued in arms, together with my force, came back upon the enemy, and have gained over them a great and signal victory. Their General-in-Chief is slain, and many of their other general officers are wounded. Their army is in full flight.

One and all of the true men of Missouri will rise up and rally around their standard. The State will be redeemed.

I do not come among you to make war upon any of your people, whether Union or otherwise. The Union people will be protected in their rights and property, and it is earnestly recommended to them to return to their homes.

The prisoners of the Union party, who have been arrested by the army, will be released, and allowed to return to their friends.

Missouri must be allowed to choose her own destiny. No oaths binding upon your conscience will be administered.

I have driven the enemy from among you. The time has now arrived for the people of the State to act. You cannot longer procrastinate. Missouri must now take her position by the North or the South. BEN. MCCULLOCH,
Brigadier-General Commanding.

The following general order has also been promulgated:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE WESTERN ARMY,
Camp near Springfield, Mo., Aug. 12, '61.

The General commanding takes great pleasure in announcing to the army under his command the signal victory it has just gained.

Soldiers of Louisiana, of Arkansas, of Missouri, and of Texas, nobly have you sustained yourselves! Shoulder to shoulder you have met the enemy and driven him before you! Your first battle has been glorious, and your General is proud of you!

The opposing force, composed nearly of the old regular army of the North, have thrown themselves upon you, confident of victory; but by great gallantry and a determined courage, you have entirely routed it, with great slaughter. Several pieces of artillery and many prisoners are now in your hands. The Commander-in-Chief of the enemy is slain, and many of the general officers wounded.

The flag of the Confederacy now floats over Springfield, the strong hold of the enemy. The friends of our cause who have been imprisoned there are released.

While announcing to the army this great victory, the General hopes that the laurels you have gained will not be tarnished by a single outrage. The private property of citizens of either party must be respected.

Soldiers who fought as you did yesterday cannot rob or plunder.

By order of
Joseph McIntosh, Captain C. S. A., and Adjutant General.

A STEAMER CAPTURED BY A GUN-BOAT—A GOOD HAUL IN TURN.—Brief mention has been made in our telegraph columns, of the capture of the Confederate steamer W. F. Terry, by the Federal gun-boat Conestoga. The following, from the Memphis Appe

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1861.

A Word with Cotemporaries.

Our readers will bear us witness that, since the commencement of existing troubles we have sought no controversy and entered into no merely party or partizan discussion. We have endeavored to discharge our duty to the best of our ability, respectfully to all, but without deflection from our course to meet the views or subserve the ambitions of friend or foe.

We now notice some things in North Carolina papers received this morning, not with a view to controversy, nor for the purpose of setting our position right before the public, but of preventing others from setting it wrong.

The Raleigh *Standard* certainly does us less than justice, when, in its issue bearing date to-day, it says that it is "glad to observe that the *Journal* speaks out at last in the most determined tones." What the *Standard means* by the phrase "at last," we are unable to say. What any reader will *understand* is, that the *Standard* wishes to convey the impression that we have not before spoken out on the subject of coast defence.—To this, the files of our paper are sufficient answer.—The people, who know what our course has been, will acquit us of any remissness in this matter. They know that we have not waited to come out "at last," but that we came out "at first," months ago, and have kept at it ever since, with all the energy we could command.

We thought and still think that the absence of personal rancour ought to have deducted nothing from the force of our appeals. An absence *not* particularly noticeable in other quarters.

Incidentally, we may remark that we think the *Standard* is somewhat mistaken in regard to the supply of ammunition at Hatteras. It is certain that they were short of "fixed ammunition," and had not a sufficient supply of projectiles of any kind, and *no* shell. The loss sustained by our men was all inflicted by shells. The talk about twenty wagon loads of powder having been captured, is all nonesense. Instead of their having had plenty of ammunition, the Captain of the Privateer Gordon reports having supplied them with what few kegs he could spare.

We would respectfully inform our cotemporary of the Raleigh *Register*, who credits all the extracts he does us the honor to make from our paper, to the Wilmington *Herald*, that for the present (and more's the pity,) the *Herald* is suspended and has been for some months.

The *State Journal* of this date, in an article headed "That doleful dirge, 'I told you so!'" has the following paragraphs:—

> The truth is the press of the State is to blame in a great measure for the disaster at Hatteras. We have before us now Saturday's issue of the Wilmington *Journal*, which contains a very indiscreet communication. From the writer we learn all the defenceless points of our coast, and are told how and to what extent the enemy now on our shores can devastate and destroy. He tells us of a spot in which there is an encampment, which is so defenceless that a few well directed shots would break up the whole concern "because" (and here the writer goes into a reckless statement of the precise condition of the guns, carriages, ammunition, &c., available to repel an attack.
>
> Now all this is wrong. Instead of such matter being laid before the public—foes as well as friends—it would be the more prudent course to lay it before the authorities whose special business it is.

Now this attempt to shift responsibility from the shoulders of those really guilty, is too pitifully weak to be even amusing. The *State Journal* ought to have completed the thing consistently, and charged the misfortune at Hatteras to the communication which appeared in the *Journal* two or three days after Hatteras was taken. The correspondent of the *Journal* stated *nothing* of which the enemy was not as well aware as we were; and we were fully satisfied of this before we inserted the communication in question. Is not the *State Journal* aware that but the other day or night four negroes, shrewd, intelligent rascals, one or more of them pilots, and all perfectly familiar with every foot of ground and every gun and every battery put up within miles of the mouth of the Cape Fear, escaped to the blockading vessel and were sent immediately to Fortress Monroe? Farther if the *State Journal* knew the localities and circumstances it would have been perfectly aware that the precise position of Camp Wyatt must be known to persons on board vessels cruising around and lying off.

Lay it before the authorities! We always thought that the *State Journal* had a fine vein of irony, but this is so keen, the satire so excruciating that we must add to our opinion of its abilities, and exalt our admiration into enthusiasm. Why, half the prominent citizens of Wilmington and other places, we suppose, *have* done so, and have received a poo-poo! from one and a tut-tut! from another. What else was to be expected from a Military Board, that stated on the 10th of June, as a fact of which no doubt could be entertained, "that the power of the United States Navy is not sufficient to effect an entrance into any of the harbors of the State."

We speak of the Military Board, because the attempt to hold the dying Governor responsible for that assurance would be as foolish as it would be ungenerous. We know that the people of the State do not, but we know that they do attach the resposibility to the Military Board.

The Richmond *Dispatch*, noticing the Hatteras affair, says that it has made inquiries at the proper quarter, and is prepared to state that the War Department of the Confederate States is not to blame, as no requisition has come from the State authorities of North Carolina that has not been promply complied with.

Last week a prominent gentleman of this State, a delegate to Congress, had a conversation with a distinguished member of the Confederate Government, during which he mentioned several facts relative to our State and our defences, to which the reply was, in substance, that the information given by the delegate differed widely from that given by the State authorities, who represented things as all right and nothing more wanting.

The Yankees themselves state that their information was obtained from an escaped prisoner, who had been captured by one of the privateers. Talk about the press of the State!

We have been reticent—cautiously so, but something *must* be done, something *must* be said, and now is no time for being mealy-mouthed. If our authorities will not, the press must, and for our part we object most awfully to being "*gagged*,"—a naughty word that, even if the *State Journal* or any body else uses it. It is almost, if not quite as unfortunate as the somewhat celebrated "kill and make alive" of another of our Raleigh cotemporaries."

The Fayetteville *Observer*, in indeavouring to throw discredit upon our remarks in reference to the tents supplied by Mr. Morehead, by attributing them to political rancour or personal ill-feeling, simply exposes its own motives and impulses, while it wholly fails to understand or characterize ours. This is, no doubt, too fully understood to require further remarks from us.

We beg our readers' pardon for occupying our space, or rather theirs, when they have bought and paid for the paper, with such obsolete and ridiculous matters as newspaper controversies or allusions. Ours are explanatory, and may contain some little information.

READY.—We notice in the ranks of the Independent Guards as a private, Mr. Davis, Delegate at Large from this State to the Confederate Congress. Mr. Davis is equally ready to serve his State in one position as in the other.—*Daily Journal, 2d inst.*

FROM THE Northeastern section of the State we have just received some more definite and late intelligence than that obtained from the *Progress*. A friend from Anson county who is in the service—Mr. Neal—we do not know his precise military rank—informs us that on Sunday there were no vessels outside nor inside. On that day Commissary Johnson, with others went out from Beaufort Harbor in a boat some thirty miles, and saw no war vessels nor were any visible from Cape Lookout, with the aid of glasses.

Lieutenant Crossan, who visited Hatteras, with a flag of truce, was not allowed to approach but was communicated with. His mission had reference to the killed and wounded. He was informed that 2 of our men were killed and 26 wounded.

The rumour that the enemy had made a lodgement on Roanoke Island is still doubtful, although Governor Clark has received a dispatch to that effect.

We regret to learn that there appears to be a stampede from some sections of our Northerly coast, as well as from Newbern

The actual number of prisoners taken at Hatteras did not exceed 580, in fact, that was the limit of the force in both Fort Hatteras and Fort Clark.

THE CAPTURE OF HATTERAS, Oregon and Ocracoke—and the Newbern Progress says that all these have been captured—will have the effect of detaining certain regiments to guard the coast of Pamlico Sound against henroost-robbing, house-burning and negro-thieving forays, but it will hardly require more men to guard the coast than to hold the banks. With any reasonable alertness and preparation, no force need be allowed to penetrate into Albemarle Sound, nor when they do go on a henroosting expedition will the Butlerites find the immediate vicinity of the landing very encouraging. They will probably get tired as soon as anybody else.

But surely enough Butler will make a big noise over this, almost the only success of the war. Some poorly and recently got up works, manned by inexperienced and probably ill drilled men have been captured by the most powerful steam fleet that the Federal Government has yet sent out, with five times the number of men that our people had; with the most powerful naval batteries in the world; with plenty of shells, of which our people had none; with plenty of powder and solid shot, of which our people had next to none.

Small favors thankfully received, larger ones in proportion.

IN RESPONSE TO THE CALL of Col. Cantwell, acting in obedience to the authority of Col. Fremont, the 30th Regiment N. C. Militia assembled here yesterday.

We can hardly state definitely the object of calling this regiment together, but presume the object was to ascertain its efficiency in numbers, organization, arms, ammunition and equipments. The notice was very short, but for all, the turn-out was large, very large we think. Some three captain's commands failed to be present, from inability to get here in time, no doubt.—There was the material for a large body of capital troops, but except the independent companies, such as the "Independent Guards," splendidly drilled and equipped, and Col. McRae's company, and the Howard Fire company, who are nearly all armed and drilled, there was not much uniformity either in weapons, equipments or movements. There was bone, sinew and patriotism, however, in any quantity.

There were two cavalry companies in line,—Captain Howard's Citizens Mounted Guard, and Captain Newkirk's Cavalry from the Sound. Both companies were generally well mounted. We understand that Captain Newkirk's is intended as a troop to be tendered to the State or the Confederacy. The number is nearly complete. There is capital material in the troop and they will no doubt do good service, whenever called upon.—The "Mounted Guards" are composed of citizens of all ages and nationalities, but who all have something at stake in the community. They are generally very well mounted and equipped, and are armed with the most effective weapons they could procure. Why is it that our friends above the river do not organize and keep up one or more cavalry companies? They must have the horses at any rate, and they would not therefore be such a tax upon them as they would be upon men in town, whom they would almost eat up in these times—at least they soon eat their own heads off.

We do not care to particularize farther either as to numbers or other matters. The enemy is sure to learn such things, but they cannot always trust their surreptitious informants and so we will not give them the advantage of reasonably decent authority.

We learn that the Citizens' Mounted Guard of this place have been ordered into camp and will no doubt go into camp at an early day.—*Daily Journal, 3d inst.*

CAPTAIN EDMONDSTON'S fine company of Mounted Rifles rode into town yesterday from Camp Winslow, and added decidedly and pleasingly to the lively appearance which our streets presented.

This company or troop was raised in the "Scotland Neck" portion of Halifax County, and, we have heard, has been armed and equipped at its own expense. It is certainly well mounted, and in every way fitted for service. Under the command of its very gentlemanly captain, the troop seems to have well improved its time in acquiring a thorough knowledge of the necessary manœuvres and evolutions.

We believe the object of their visit yesterday was to obtain their rifled carbines.—*Daily Journal, 3d inst.*

There has been much indignation here—a good deal of excitement—but no panic. Not even the women and children have thought of leaving town so far as we can learn. Nor will they.

Idle boasting, ridiculous always, would be doubly so now, when the danger may fall upon us at any moment. We may, however, say, without any accusation, that our people being forewarned, feel that with God's blessing, they will be able to repel any attack of Lincoln's myrmidons that may come now under the lead of Mr. Butler, of Lowell, Massachusetts, even should he be able to effect a landing or be able to get some of his lighter steamers into our river.

Without wishing to be intrusive, we would beg to call the attention of the authorities to the defence of the strategic points on the Cape Fear between Confederate point and this place. Where these points are we do not pretend even to suggest. That there *are* such points we all know.

THE RE-ASSEMBLING OF CONGRESS appears a little strange, even with the qualification contained in the telegraphic despatch announcing it, that "President Davis has called Congress together on Tuesday (to-day) to attend to some unfinished business, a quorum being still here," (Richmond.)

This may be all so, but still we feel a little puzzled, and will do so until we get more definite information, especially as we find the following paragraph in the Richmond *Examiner* of yesterday:—

> "Congress adjourned about 11 o'clock on Saturday night, until the third Monday in November. None of the business of Congress was left unfinished, and the body adjourned in good order."

The *Examiner* is usually well informed and apt to be good authority.—*Daily Journal, 3d inst.*

RUSSELL.—The London *Times*, so an exchange states, says that Russell, their special correspondent in this country, is a strong Abolitionist. He is "a bad egg," at any rate, and those who toadied to him ought to be bad-egged.

GEN. SCOTT "took the oath" out of a louder and larger glass, after hearing the news from Missouri, than he had ever used to swear by before. Its range and calibre were great.

What shall we do with them?

We have five thousand Lincolnite prisoners and they have some few of ours, unfortunately, and most unfortunately, in our estimation, they have some eight hundred of our friends and fellow-citizens of this State, captured last week at Ocracoke.

But we have five prisoners of theirs to every one they have of ours. With the true brutality of genuine tyrants, they will neither relieve their own men nor our men by a compliance with the universally acknowledged rules of civilized warfare, one of the most humane of which is that which provides for an exchange of prisoners.

The conduct of the execrable John C. Fremont in Missouri—his atrocious proclamation and the consequences to which his threats, if carried out, must lead, shows us what to do with a few of our prisoners. We *must* retaliate, or sink in the estimation of our own people and of the world, who will place those who tamely endure atrocity only less low than those who wantonly and ferociously enact it.

The fact is that the majority of the prisoners taken from the Lincolnites are only fit to be hung. A great many of them ought to have been hung by the sheriffs of the several counties from which they came, and the truth no doubt is that the Lincolnites hope to get rid of them, and would not have them back if they could, save for the information they might be able to give. It is remarkable how many former residents of the South are to be found among those people at Richmond, and generally the most venomous of the enemies to that section to which they once professed friendship.

But then it may not be necessary to carry out the law of just retaliation in regard to many or any of these persons, so that some other disposition must be made of them.

The confederacy cannot afford to support in idleness and blasphemy five thousand of the most degraded men above ground, for of such the "Grand Army" must have been composed. So insolent in their fancied glory, so base in their ignominious fall, their advance from Washington to Bull Run and their shameless, cowardly retreat therefrom, are without a parallel in authentic history.

Why should these men live and fester in idleness and the people of the Confederate States be taxed to support them? They can all do something for a living. It will be good for them The Massachusetts men can all make shoes. Pennsylvanians are coal miners, perhaps—put *them* in the mines; give them "snug farms" there, and let them practice the arts of peace down in the bowels of the earth. So of some of the Irishmen to help finish our coal-field railroad. It will comfort them to see the wheel-barrow once more used for railroad embankments and cuts, rather than for camps. We need have no squeamishness about employing these men. We can readily see what the conduct of the Federalists will be to our men, if not prevented by the fear of retaliation; and even that will have little power to prevent them, since the rank and file of their army will soon be only made up of starving foreigners, who must do something, and for whom the Northern philanthropists care nothing.

WE HAD THE PLEASURE of meeting yesterday, Hons. Geo. Davis and Wm. S. Ashe, the former just home from Richmond, where he had been in attendance in the Confederate Congress and the latter on duty as Assistant Quartermaster General, charged with the Department of Transportation. Congress adjourned about midnight on Saturday.

Mr. Davis looks thinner than when he left. We should think he had found that a seat in a Congress like that at Richmond was no sinecure. It worked hard and earnestly, anxiously and harmoniously. There were no clashing between it and the President, in whom the fullest confidence was and is reposed.

Of many things done Mr. Davis does not feel at liberty to speak, nor can he repeat information obtained in secret session, unless in those cases where the injunction of secrecy has been removed.

The common impression in Richmond and among military men seems to be that we are on the very threshold of the most stirring events. Everything seems to indicate this, and it is said that a forward movement is to be made all along our lines in Eastern and Western Virginia. This of course is only report, rumor, but it derives confirmation from the actual position and recent movements on both sides. When Beauregard and McClellan try themselves in the tug of war, they will both, we may be sure, bring into action all the resources of their skill, strategy and endurance.

Neither, in this great drama, will Lee or Johnston bear any subordinate part. The great field of Western Virginia is well worthy of the first soldier in America, and it may be Johnston's proud duty to first cross the Potomac and roll the war-cloud back towards the Susquehannah. Soon may that day come when free Maryland shall rise up to take her true position.

The last few months have worked a great change in Maryland. That State, at the beginning of this difficulty would have clung to the Union. We believe, if left to themselves, a majority of her people would have voted against secession, fearing to be made, as a frontier State, the battle-ground of contending armies. The brutal tyranny of Lincoln's government has changed all this. Even Northern Maryland is now secessionist in feeling. All of manhood in every Maryland bosom rises up against submission to *such* despotism. Maryland is ripe now for revolution—she wants but arms and a Confederate force around which to rally.

Missouri was once a Union State, but it was a *State*. The minions of Lincolnism very nearly succeeded for a time, in reducing Missouri to the position of a conquered province. They over-did the thing. Missouri is now a secession State—she goes with the Confederacy by a decided majority. John C. Fremont cannot now over-awe her people—he only exasperates them—the miserable ungrateful hound that he is. Albert Sidney Johnstone has got to New Orleans, and will soon be at work in the West. The "Pathfinder" will have to make tracks from the presence of a genuine *man*.

Daily Journal, 2d inst.

A Meteor.

We learn that about eleven o'clock on Saturday night a most magnificent meteor was seen to sail rather than shoot athwart the heavens, shedding a brilliant light in its passage, which, so far as we can learn was from the Northeast to the Southwest. One gentleman informs us that it lit up Market Street almost equal to the day.

From the accounts given, the meteor changed colors, presenting nearly all the hues of the rainbow. One of our informants illustrated the glare of its appearance or disappearance by saying that it looked like the bursting of a camphene lamp. We have never seen a camphene lamp burst, but we suppose it makes quite a show-off.

FROM THE Northeastern part of this State we find or hear little or nothing additional. A report of the burning of Washington, Beaufort county, is no doubt groundless. Newbern is probably made safe by this time.—We have heard a report of the capture of fifteen men at Ocracoke, which is probable. Ocracoke is on one side of the inlet of the same name and Portsmouth on the other side. The main defence is on neither of these points, but we fear that if that defence has not already fallen it must soon fall, now that the enemy have possession of the Sound.

It is reported that Butler with his fleet was off Beaufort Harbor on Saturday night and yesterday, with what intention and with what precise object we do not know. Neither of them were good we suppose.

Among the troops captured at Hatteras, was Captain Sparrow's company of Washington Greys, from Washington, N. C.—*Daily Journal, 2d inst.*

PRESENTATION.—We understand that there was quite a pleasant interchange of good feeling on Saturday evening last between Mr. Milton M. Hankins, late Master Machinist at the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad shops, and the employees of the Road, who presented Mr. Hankins with a fine gold watch as a token of their esteem and friendship. Mr. Hankins goes to Whistler, near Mobile, to occupy a similar position at the shops of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. The affair came off at Messrs. Sharpsteen & Cornehlsen's Saloon.—*Daily Journal, 2nd inst.*

MILITARY ROAD.—We would call attention to the advertisement of Captain Edmondston for laborers to construct a Military Road connecting Camps Wyatt and Winslow with the Wilmington and Topsail Sound Plank Road.

Those who are disposed to assist in the construction of this work will please report to Captain Edmondston at Camp Winslow.

☞ We take it that General Braxton Bragg is happy at being relieved from the tedium of his long watch at Pensacola and Warrington, where he was compelled to inaction. He will find a more congenial field on the Potomac, where active service may be expected at any moment. Gen. R. H. Anderson, who takes Gen. Bragg's place at Pensacola, is a native of South Carolina, formerly a Captain in the old army.

Day of Memorial.

We find the following in the letter of a Richmond correspondent of the Charleston *Courier*:

> No class of our citizens have responded more liberally to the treasury and army of the Confederacy than the Southern Jews. There are thousands of them in the army in Virginia—representatives of all the States of the league and all the nations of the earth, almost. The following notice in the daily papers is of interest to them:
>
> *Religious Notice.—To the Soldiers of the Confederate States of the Hebrew Faith.*—This is to remind you that the 5th and 6th of September will be the day of Memorial (Roshhashonoh, 5622,) and the 14th the day of Atonement (Yome Kepoor.)
>
> M. J. MICHELBACHER,
> Minister of Hebrew Congregation,
> House of Love, Richmond, Va.

We are requested to state that the Stores and places of business of the citizens of the Jewish persuasion will be closed to-morrow and next day as above.

Daily Journal, 4th inst

PEACH.—Capt. G. W. Wightman, Quarter-Master of the 5th Regiment, State troops, called to see us yesterday looking stout and hearty. The regiment is getting used to roughing and hard fare, and the health of the men is generally better. They hope to get a chance soon at the enemy.

We started however, to talk about the biggest peach seen this year—a fine peach grown in Cumberland Co Not wishing to lead our visitors into temptation, we have had the peach put "out of sight."

AN EARTHQUAKE.—The vibration which we felt on Saturday morning and noticed in that day's *Journal*, was felt at Smithville, Raleigh, Charleston and elsewhere. Thought it would be. All right.

From our Richmond Correspondent.

RICHMOND, 29th Aug., 1861.

MESSRS. EDITORS—*Dear Sirs*—Like a comet, I appear unexpectedly before an intelligent world thro' your obliging columns, trusting to the intelligence and the chivalry of your community to pardon and overlook the faults of a new correspondent. Untutored in correspondence, and where one is so easily led to error by numerous reports, hardly knowing which to credit, and anxious to give the news, I bespeak the kind indulgence of your readers. Not yet fully acquainted with the ways and doings at our Capital, I cannot offer any political intelligence, but only note for the historian (?) the minor matters of eventful times. As far as consistent with public good, I will inform you of some important details which may interest your readers of the movements of our victorious army. Many little circumstances happening every day in a city so crowded as Richmond is, and with men from all quarters, must escape notice by the Press, which, though interesting in themselves, are excluded by more pregnant and historic affairs, yet they are still indices of the popular mind. So numerous are the Federal spies throughout the Confederacy, that the Press, tho' it be blamed by the unthinking curious, ought to exercise the greatest discretion in the publication of army movements. See for example the information we first obtained the other day from Northern papers of the disposition of our forces. Though not correct, still it serves as a sufficient basis with the aid of scouts for the enemy to plan their attack.

All suspected persons throughout the Confederacy should be watched, and closely watched, too. They are able to do much harm. An Alexandrian met, casually while walking through the streets, a federal officer, whom he, after a long time, had arrested. How great, indeed, is the audacity which prompted him to come, and then, too, in his military dress. He is in jail now, and I hope some summary disposition will be made of him. The miserable fool, a fit subject for the miserable despotism he serves, had been for some nights prowling around the hotels where our officials and members of Congress often speak quite unreservedly of the intentions and movements of the Government. This the pliant tool would note, carefully, giving his voice to none but his ear to every one from whom he so eagerly desired the coveted information. I hope he will meet his deserts. The submissionists in this State are quite a large party yet, and it is believed they have secret understandings—a sort of Free Masonry, which, existing in politics, is never conducive to the welfare and prosperity of a young Republic.

What an admirable opportunity now for Lincoln, did he have half the sense of some of his subjects, to proclaim himself supreme dictator—dismissing Congress as soon as assembled and proclaiming martial law. He need never fear for want of funds—all usurpers find many ways to get the needful. Seward probably has a single eye to the throne(!) and may, perhaps, make Lincoln but a stepping-stone to his own advancement. The next two or three months will be full of most pregnant events.

There is some talk in Congress of an early adjournment, in fact it was intended to-day; but the importance of the times, when the least reverse of our arms or a glorious triumph may at any moment occur, demands the statesmanship of our best representatives. The sacrifices they make in staying so long from their families are fully appreciated, and it will certainly redound to their honor by the approbation of those they represent. It is regular work with them and they are not given to any of those windy speeches which so characterized the late sessions at Washington. Their meetings are all held with closed doors.

A young man who escaped from Washington leaving his family there in Lincoln's service, to join the Confederate Army, has to-day received an honorable discharge as also a valuable acquisition in the shape of a negro who used to belong to his father, but now a prisoner of war. Secretary Walker released him and the young man goes with his servant to Raleigh as an employee in the Quarter Master's Department. The negro said "he be —— if he was going to belong to a Black Republican." I bespeak the hospitable and kind attention for him, for which the Raleigh folks are so proverbially known. He is without relatives or friends, and dependent on his salary and negro for support. I hope he may find a happy home.

The many wounded prisoners here are recovering slowly. Yesterday thirty were discharged from the General Hospital and sent to prison. The officers rode through the streets, while the privates marched. A just and noble retribulation to the ignominious manner in which our brave boys are treated under their barbarous rule. They are allowed to write home, and in their letters express the opinion, after the kind treatment they have received, that they are all to be hung. Such a liberty should not be allowed them as to correspond with their friends. Two thousand prisoners are now on the way from Missouri. A guard has just passed the house with 25 to 30 taken by our pickets at Fairfax. On the arrival of the 2000 we will have near 5000 here—a heavy expense to the Government. Can't you advocate some plan through your paper by which they may be made to work?

There were some rumors last night that Gen'l Johnston had been appointed Commander-in-Chief by Congress. I have heard nothing of it to-day and am disposed to doubt its authenticity.

Beauregard is making ready for *something*, he doesn't say what, but his actions forebode an early battle. He is sending all his sick and wounded down here. He has force enough now, and all troops that arrive (coming every day) are sent to Wise and Floyd. Some sharp encounter will take place soon. It is supposed in well informed circles that after Lincoln's next defeat he will keep quiet and harass our coast. Night before last a large fleet left Norfolk, and its destination is supposed to be North Carolina. Let our boys keep a sharp lookout, and they won't have to be idle long. (5000) *Some* troops have been sent down to Pensacola, and all our Southern Ports are to be well supported.—The Lieut. who has just arrived with the prisoners says that both armies are advancing, and from all appearances a battle will take place this week.

President Davis is convalescing and will be able to see his Cabinet in a few days. Secretary Walker is suffering from dyspepsia and looks quite poorly. His duties are exceedingly arduous. He sees Congressmen from 9 to 10 and citizens from 10 to 12 o'clock. It would be well if you would notice in your paper, for the benefit of soldiers, that all letters should be addressed to the number of the Regiment. It is highly important, as without that they lie over here. Captain of Company and number of Regiment with address is sufficient. Richmond is anxiously looking forward to the arrival of the North Carolina Cavalry Regiment. You will have details of the battle gained by Wise soon, and as I have so far trespassed upon your columns I defer reporting rumors.

I will write you again and keep you posted when anything important turns up. Yours truly,

Q. M. D.

RECOGNITION OF THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.—The Turin correspondent of the New York Times, speaking of the Emperor Napoleon, says:

> Everywhere he is trying to keep up division, and thus to maintain the French preponderance. As soon as the tidings of the rout at Manassas arrived in Europe, M. Thouvenal received the agents of the Confederates, in an unofficial way, indeed, but one more victory of the Secessionists would at once be followed by the recognition of the Southern Confederacy.

For the Journal.

CAMP "BEE," STAFFORD CO., VA.,
August 27th, 1861.

A meeting of the "Lillington Rifle Guards," (Co. "C," 1st Regiment N. C. State Troops,) was held in their encampment this evening, when, on motion, Capt. James S. Hines was called to the Chair, and Dr. Will. D. Somers requested to act as Secretary.

The Chairman, in a few appropriate and patriotic remarks, announced the object of the meeting to be the adoption of resolutions as a tribute of respect to the memory of their deceased fellow-member, Evan L. Miller, Esq., of Lillington, N. C., who departed this life at the residence of his grandfather, Isaac Lamb, Esq., in New Hanover county, on the 6th day of August, of a disease contracted while in camp with the Company at Warrenton, N. C.

On motion, a committee of three, consitting of Lieut. H. L. Fennell, Sergt. Wm. J. Herring, and private W. H Walker, was appointed to prepare a preamble and resolutions expressive of the feelings of the meeting in connection with the loss of their late beloved associate. The committee immediately presented the following as the result of their deliberations, viz:

Whereas, It has pleased the Almighty Ruler of the Universe to remove from the stage of action our late lamented fellow-member, Evan L. Miller, Esq., an honorary member of our Company, who, though not regularly enlisted as a soldier, had voluntarily united his fortunes and fate with ours in resisting the aggressive incursions of a foreign enemy, who would depopulate and lay waste our common country, be it, therefore

Resolved, That we bow with humble submission to this afflicting dispensation of an all-wise and over-ruling Providence, knowing that He doeth all things well, and feeling that He hath visited us with this sad bereavement for our own good.

Resolved, That we deeply deplore the loss of a comrade, whose many inestimable qualities as a patriot, a gentleman and a christian, have endeared him to all who have had the pleasure of his acquaintance; yet we sorrow not as those without hope, for we have an abiding confidence that he is now reaping the reward of a virtuous and pious life in a better and purer state of oxistence.

Resolved, That we will always honor and revere his name and memory for the noble part which he acted, and the liberal contributions which he made, for the purpose of procuring the necessary equipments and outfit for our Company, and the interest which he manifested in our cause whilst he was with us in camp.

Resolved, That we deeply and sincerely sympatnize with his bereaved companion and relations in this the hour of their affliction.

Resolved, That the Secretary be requested to forward a copy of these resolutions to the widowed partner of the deceased, and also to the editors of the Wilmington Journal and North Carolina Presbyterian, with a request that they publish the same.

On motion, the foregoing Preamble and Resolutions were unanimously adopted, and ordered to be enrolled in the journal of the company.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

JAS. S. HINES, Ch'mn.

WILL. D. SOMERS, Sec'y.

The Federal Blockade—Prospects of a Naval War between England and the United States.

We have been enabled to trace and define the report referred to in yesterday's paper, with respect to the breaking of the blockade by the ingress of the British ship *Alliance*.

The investigation we made of the report yesterday was very much baffled, but, at last, resulted in a confirmation, which we consider satisfactory, of all its main points of intelligence. The Government had heard nothing, in an official way, of the ingress of the *Alliance*; but the report of it had reached a member of Congress from the Sheriff of the county on the coast where the vessel had run the blockade. We make the statement as it has reached Richmond from this source which is recommended to us as entitled to credit.

A single error occurs in the report we made yesterday, occasioned by a misapprehension of localities.—There are two places of the name of "Beaufort" on the Atlantic coast—one in North Carolina, and the other in South Carolina; the latter being in the locality of Port Royal, one of the finest harbours south of Norfolk, into wich it was supposed that the *Alliance* had entered. It now appears that it was Beaufort in North Carolina, a harbour on the neck of Cape Lookout, where the vessels landed.

It is further stated that at the time the *Alliance* entered the line of the blockade at this point, a number of merchant vessels were observed out at sea; and it was supposed that they might follow the *Alliance* in, under the protection of a British steamer that was lying off the coast. This may possibly account for the circumstance of the withholding from general telegraphic communication of the intelligence of the gap made in the blockade by this vessel as a pioneer.

This is the first instance, we believe, of the ingress of a vessel of a neutral power into our blockaded ports; and as such is entirely sufficient to furnish the occasion for freeing the neutral trade of the British Government from further restrictions.

It is well known that several of our own vessels have made their egress from the blockaded ports, and that some of them have done so in repeated instances. The late intelligence from Europe reports two arrivals from Southern ports, viz: the Genoa, from Savannah, at Deal, and the Kaler, from New Orleans, at Barcelona.

It is to be understood, however, that in contemplation of public law, the escape of the blockade by our own vessels cannot properly, or perhaps justly, free the commerce of a neutral. When, however, as in the case of the *Alliance*, the vessel of a neutral power itself runs the blockade, through either the inefficiency or the remissness of the cruisers, or even through some accident *unaccounted for*, there is no doubt that in the common estimation of international law, the blockade is positively and permanently broken.

The test of the blockade for England, so far as her own rights are involved, is positively determined; and the circumstances attending the adventure of the *Alliance* point to prompt and effective measures for the assertion of those rights. It is known that a number of British war vessels are now stationed immediately on the North Carolina coast, and that the running of the blockade by a British merchantman at Beaufort was performed in the sight of one of them. The late additions to and concentration of the British squadron, or rather fleet, off the Southern coast, means something. There has never before been such a formidable array of modern war vessels around and about our coasts. The British fleet, now under the command of Admiral MILNE, numbers forty-two vessels, with an armament of 497 guns, and between six and seven thousand men. In fact, every circumstance aids the conclusion that if the Lincoln Government shall insist upon any further continuation of the blockade, the preparations of the British Government are complete, instant and fully resolved upon for a naval war with the United States, to be commenced immediately off the coasts of the Atlantic.

P. S.—Since the above was written, the information given by it about the running of the blockade has been fully confirmed by despatches received at the War Department, not until last evening. The captain of the *Alliance* is expected to reach Richmond to-day. Her cargo will be offered for sale to the Government. From what we can learn of it, it is of the most valuable description. Besides an assortment of general articles and some cases of arms, perhaps, it consists of 199,000 percussion caps, large quantities of medicines, quicksilver, pig iron, sheet iron, tin plate, several thousand dozen of spool cotton, &c., &c.—*Richmond Examiner 29th Aug.*

Muster Roll of German Volunteers, Company A., 8th Regiment, N. C. Volunteers.

Captain—C. Cornehlsen.
1st Lieut.—H. Vollers.
2d " G. H. W. Runge.
3d " E. Schulken.
1st Sergt.—J. H. N. Cornehlsen.
2d " F. W. Heyer.
3d " L. Vollers.
4th " S. Mauss.
5th " W. Dientsback.
1st Corp'l.—A. W. Thies.
2d " C. V. Glahn.
3d " A. C. Bachman.
4th " J. C. Koch.

PRIVATES.

S. B. Anders,	J. B. Lewis,
C. Ackerman,	T. J. Lewis,
H. Bear,	H. Matthias,
L. Buchner,	M. Marcus,
H. Brahmer,	J. C. Mulford,
J. Bonsold,	R. Merritt,
D. S. Bullard,	A. R. Mayer,
J. Bullard,	J. S. Nickens,
A. J. Bullard,	A. M. Newbery,
J. B. Coock,	Ernst Ortman,
H. Domler,	H. Overbeck,
O. Davis,	A. Pfundt,
J. T. Age,	H. Portwig,
S. Fleisher,	G. Rosenthrol,
Thos. Faircloth,	H. Radges,
C. Geyer,	Robert Reeves,
M. Gruenbeirg,	David Reeves,
B. Goldsmith,	Daniel Reeves,
J. H. Heins,	J. F. Stolter,
D. G. Hackeman,	C. Stolter,
J. Hoerner,	H. Stolter,
L. D. Hencken,	F. W. Schoeber,
A. Hales,	White Smith,
Washgt. Hall,	A. Schloebohm,
A. C. Hare,	S. Salimon,
Wilk. Hall,	A. Simmons,
B. Hall,	J. M. Simmons,
G. A. Johnston,	J. B. Sutton,
S. Jacoby,	E. Teller,
J. H. G. Kordlander,	M. W. Tatom,
M. M. Katz,	R. W. Tatom,
J. Koppel,	S. L. Tatom,
H. Kuhn,	H. Tatom,
J. N. Kornahrens,	G. Voss,
Rudolph Klein,	H. Westerman,
H. Kyhle,	L. Wilson,
J. Lucas,	Jos. Willes,
C. H. Luhrs,	J. G. Wagner,
H. W. Linsebriok,	

FATAL ACCIDENT.—We learn that Monday last, the boiler of Mr. Toohey's steam mill, at Scotland Neck, burst and killed Mr. Sawyer, who attended the mill, and dangerously wounded his father—also, killed two negro men and badly wounded another.—*Tarboro' Southerner, 31st ult.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, VA., Aug. 31st, 1861.

The President signed a number of bills to-day, but none have yet been made public. Congress will adjourn to-night.

There are many rumors circulating about skirmishes and battles, but only the former are reliable. The public generally express the opinion, and the signs generally indicate, that an important battle is near at hand.

RICHMOND, VA., Sept. 1st, 1861.

Congress adjourned at midnight on Saturday, until the third Monday in November, unless sooner convened by the President.

The following acts have been approved by the President and made public:

An act establishing rates of postage on newspapers and periodicals sent to dealers through the mails or express.—The rates are the same as those paid by regular subscribers.

An act requiring postmasters to receive treasury notes in sums of five dollars and upwards for stamps and stamped envelopes.

An act for the sequestration of estates, property and effects of alien enemies, and for the indemnity of citizens of the Confederate States and persons aiding the same in the existing war. The preamble to the act says: Whereas, the government and people of the United States have departed from the usages of civilized warfare in confiscating and destroying the property of the people of the Confederate States of all kinds, whether used for military purposes or not; and, whereas, our only protection against such wrongs is to be found in such measures of retaliation as will ultimately indemnify our own citizens for their losses, and restrain the wanton excesses of our enemies. The act then proceeds to explain the way such restrictions shall be conducted.

A resolution was approved directing the Secretary of war, whenever practicable, to supply the troops with well baked bread; also, with rations of fresh vegetables, when the latter can be obtained at a reasonable cost.

An act authorizing the appointment by the President, from civil life, of persons to the staff of Generals who are recommended by the Generals.

An act furnishing for appointment by the President of Adjutants of Regiments or Legions, upon the recommendation of the Colonel thereof.

An act authorizing the Secretary of War to receive and forward clothing, shoes, blankets and other articles of necessity, sent to the army by private contributions.

An act allowing chaplains in the army the same rations as privates.

Passengers who left Manassas this morning, report all quiet.

From other points there is nothing of interest.

CLARK-VILLE, VA., Aug. 30th, 1861.

The Confederates attacked the Federal pickets ten miles below Heatonsville, and after a skirmish they retired

RICHMOND, VA., Sept. 2 1861.

President Davis has called Congress together on to-morrow. (Tuesday,) to attend to some unfinished business, a quorum being still here. They will probably adjourn in a day or two.

Vice President Stephens continues at Manassas, in attendance on his sick brother, Judge Linton Stephens. Both are expected to arrive in the city on Wednesday. Nothing of interest from the camps.

Federal Report of the Capture of the Fortifications at Cape Hatteras Inlet—The Wounded and Prisoners—The Loss of the Harriet Lane.

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 3d, 1861—P. M.

Baltimore papers of Monday morning, received here, contain copies of official reports to the Washington Departments of the Hatteras expedition. The reports state that the forts surrendered, and it is stipulated that the officers and men shall receive the treatment due prisoners of war. An official communication to the Secretary of the Navy, says that they (Federals) captured two forts, twenty-five cannon, one thousand stand of arms, and seven hundred and fifteen prisoners; also, three prizes, two of which were loaded with cotton and coffee. The prisoners are to be conveyed to New York, and the thirteen wounded to Annapolis.

The

LOUISVILLE, KY., Aug. 31st, 1861.

Secretary Cameron proposes to the management of the Southern line to place that portion in Kentucky in charge of Anson Stager, thus allowing Kentucky telegraph privileges. The management refuses, but will allow a censor to be placed at Bowling Green.

The management of the Southern railroads say that travel is uninterrupted.

Fremont's abolition proclamation has been received with amazement.

Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston and suite arrived in New Orleans this evening safely and in good spirits.

ROLLA, Aug. 31, 1861.

A skirmish is reported between the forces of Kansas Montgomery and Gen. Raines.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31, 1861.

Richard S. Freeman was arrested yesterday while on his way to New Hampshire to purchase a shoe pegging machine for Georgia, and sent to Fort LaFayette.

Forty thousand dollars belonging to Southerners was seized yesterday in the Park Bank.

Cotton is brisk. Sales of 4,000 bales at 20½ cents per lb.

The steamships Arago and Great Eastern expect to take more troops to Canada.

The Italian re-actionists are everywhere beaten.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept 1st, 1861.

Among the prisoners captured at Fort Hatteras is one Com——

The Consul at Rio de Janeiro gives a description of the vessels that have left and are to leave that port with cargoes. Two of these have been captured by privateers.

The Harriet Lane got ashore at Hatteras, and to get off had to throw overboard guns and coal.

Advices from California to the 21st ult., say that the Union Sem takes one million of dollars.

WHEELING, VA., Sept. 1st 1861.

There is great excitement here to-night, caused by a dispatch from Fairmount, which reports the Secessionists in the back counties as rising and marching in town, and that they have burned and tore up the railroad. The rising is supposed to be in concert with some movement of Gen. Lee.

QUINCEY, ILL., Sept. 1st, 1861.

This town is all in great excitement, in consequence of an apprehended attack from Missouri.

ST. JOSEPH, MISSOURI, Sept. 1st, 1861.

One hundred and ten mounted Missourians paraded the town and captured two Federal recruiting officers.

JEFFERSON CITY, MO., Sept. 1st, 1861.

A company of Federal Cavalry surrounded Georgetown, Pettis, and took Gov. Magoffin and several others as prisoners.

Seizure of Southern Property.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2d, 1861.

The Surveyor of this port has seized twenty-eight vessels owned wholly or in part by citizens of the seceded States.

The Pickets Drawing Nearer Together.

WASHINGTON CITY, Sept. 2d, 1861.

The Post Pickets are closing nearer together—and there are many rumors afloat relative to military operations—some saying that the Confederates had crossed the Potomac at Virginia Creek.

Rejoicing of the Hessians over Hatteras

LOUISVILLE, KY., Sept. 2d, 1861.

There is nothing in the Eastern reports but a glorification over the fall of Hatteras.

Butler says that Hatteras Light may again send forth its cheering ray to the storm beaten mariner.

A new department is to be created for Butler.

[We suppose the new department will be known as Butler-ass.]

Later from Europe.

MONTREAL, C. E., Sept. 1st, 1861.

The steamship North American has arrived, with three days later news from Liverpool—being up to the 24th ult.—The sales of Cotton for the three previous days reached 76,000 bales, closing firm at an advance of ⅛d. Fair Orleans 12d. Sales of Friday 24,000 bales.

Consols 90¼ to 90¾.

The rupture between Austria and Hungary is regarded as complete.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 2, 1861.

The War Department has received nothing official of Rosecrantz's disaster.

Secretary Chase has issued a patriotic appeal on behalf of the loan.

WHEELING, VA., Sept. 2, 1861.

Col. Crossman, with two companies of regulars, attacked four hundred Secessionists at Worthington, Marion county, Va. They were beaten off and two killed. Reinforcements have been sent.

At Gallopolis, Boolough county Court House, the Confederates were whipped by three Federal companies, who burned the town.

BOSTON, Sept. 2, 1861.

Two barques owned in Charleston have been seized by the Surveyor of this port.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Sept. 2, 1861.

The Confederates are reported as concentrating at the terminus of the Cairo and Fulton Railroad, where they will make a stand.

CAIRO, ILL., Sept. 2, 1861.

Gen. Prentiss has resigned, and Gen. Grant succeeds him.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2, 1861.

The *Courier des Etats Unis* has gone into new hands, and will hereafter advocate rebellion.

Tammany Hall has elected a full delegation of localists to the Syracuse Convention.

The Steamer Arago has arrived.

[CIRCULAR.]

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Richmond, August 22d, 1861.

The Congress of the Confederate States has authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to issue Bonds to an extent not exceeding one hundred millions of dollars for the purpose of funding its Treasury Notes and for making exchanges for the proceeds of the sale of raw produce and manufactured articles, and the purchase of specie and of military stores.

Under the authority of a previous Act the Secretary appointed Commissioners, resident in different sections of the several States, to solicit in advance from planters, manufactures and others, subscriptions of the proceeds of the sale of their crops and other branches of industry, to be paid for in Bonds of the Confederate States.

To the patriotic and zealous efforts of these Commissioners, no less than to the lofty patriotism of the people, the Government is indebted for an aggregate subscription which reaches already many millions of dollars. The liberality of every class of the community has been evinced. The cotton, the rice, the tobacco and the sugar planters have vied with each other, and in the first named staple alone the subscription in several of the States reaches from one-third to one-half of the entire crop.

It is not proposed, as has been frequently explained, to interfere with the usual and customary arrangements of planters and others in making sale of their produce. This is not necessary. It is only asked that each individual shall indicate in advance the proportion of the same which he is willing to subscribe, the time and place of delivery, the factor or merchant in whose hands it is to be placed for sale, and who is authorized to pay over the proceeds and receive in exchange Confederate Bonds. These Bonds carry interest of eight per cent., payable semi-annually, and are not to be issued of less denomination than one hundred dollars, except where the subscription is for a less amount, when the limit is fixed at fifty dollars. The payment of the principal and interest of the Bonds is secured, as will be perceived, by special Act of Congress.

The agricultural and manufacturing interests which have now the opportunity of contributing to the wants and sustaining the credit of the Government, were not in condition to make cash subscriptions to the loan previously authorized. Their surplus capital was already invested, and their command of resources, in the nature of things, was mainly to be looked for in the future.—Upon such future resources they are authorized safely to draw, and the investment proposed, aside from its claims on the score of patriotism, may be regarded altogether as advantageous and as safe as any other business transaction.

The time of sale referred to in the caption of the lists which are sent out, is intended to indicate the usual date at which the crop is brought to market, and will of course be subject to those considerations of mutual interest which would postpone a sale where the property would be sacrificed.

Special agents have been appointed, or will be appointed, in every county and district of the South.—They will be furnished with subscription lists, and requested to bring the subject before their fellow-citizens in every proper manner, by personal appeals, public addresses or through the instrumentality of the press.—The results of their labors will be communicated from time to time to this Department, *and it is requested that agents will endorse upon the lists the name of the Postoffice, county and State to which they belong.*

The sections of the several Acts of Congress which relate to the subject of the loan are herewith annexed.

C. G. MEMMINGER,
Secretary of the Treasury.

AN ACT to authorize a loan, and issue of Treasury notes, and prescribe the punishment for forging the same, and for forging Certificates of Stocks and Bonds.

SECTION 1. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the Secretary of the Treasury may, with the assent of the President of the Confederate States, issue fifty millions of dollars in bonds, payable at the expiration of twenty years from their date, and bearing a rate of interest not exceeding eight per cent. per annum until they become payable, the said interest to be paid semi-annually. The said bonds, after public advertisement in three newspapers within the Confederate States for six weeks, to be sold for specie, military stores, or for the proceeds of sales of raw produce or manufactured articles, to be paid in specie or bills of exchange in such a manner and under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, to report at its next ensuing session to the Congress of the Confederate States a precise statement of his transactions under this law. Nor shall the said bonds be issued in fractional parts of the hundred, or be exchanged by the said Secretary for Treasury notes, or the notes of any bond, corporation or individual, but only in the manner herein prescribed: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to prevent the Secretary of the Treasury from receiving foreign bills of exchange in payment of these bonds. (Act May, 1861.)

A BILL to be entitled an Act to authorize the issue of Treasury notes, and to provide a War Tax for their redemption.

SECTION 1. The Congress of the Confederates States of America do enact, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized, from time to time, as the public necessities may require, to issue Treasury notes, payable to bearer, at the expiration of six months after the ratification of a Treaty of Peace between the Confederate States and the United States: The said notes to be of any denomination not less than five dollars, and to be re-issuable at pleasure, until the same are payable; but the whole issue outstanding at one time, including the amount issued under former Acts, shall not exceed one hundred millions of dollars; the said notes shall be receivable in payment of the war tax hereinafter provided, and of all other public dues, except the export duty on cotton, and shall also be received in payment of the subscriptions of the nett proceeds of sales of raw produce and manufactured articles.

SEC. 2. That for the purpose of funding the said notes, and for making exchange for the proceeds of the sale of raw produce and manufactured articles, or for the purchase of specie or military stores, the Secretary of the Treasury, with assent of the President, is authorized to issue bonds, payable not more than twenty years after date, and bearing a rate of interest not exceeding eight per centum per annum until they become payable, the interest to be paid semi-annually; the said bonds not to exceed in the whole one hundred millions of dollars, and to be deemed a substitute for thirty millions of the bonds authorized to be issued by the act approved May 16, 1861; and this act is to be deemed a revocation of the authority to issue the said thirty millions. The said bonds shall not be issued in less sums than one hundred dollars, nor in fractional parts of a hundred, except when the subscription is less than one hundred dollars, the said bonds may be issued in sums of fifty dollars. They may be sold for specie, military and naval stores, or for the proceeds of raw produce and manufactured articles, in the same manner as is provided by the act aforesaid; and whenever subscriptions of the same have been, or shall be made payable at a particular date, *the Secretary of the Treasury shall have power to extend the time of sale until such date as he shall see fit to indicate.*

SEC. 4. That for the special purpose of paying the principal and interest of the public debt, and of supporting the Government, a war tax shall be assessed and levied of fifty cents upon each hundred dollars in value of the following property, etc., etc. (Act August, 1861.)

Important from Arizona.

The Mesilla Times, of the 3d of August, gives the subjoined account of the capture of U. S. troops, already announced by telegraph:

The United States forces in New Mexico were thirty-six companies—fourteen mounted and twenty-two foot. Of these eleven have been taken prisoners and four others are in the power of the Southern forces, leaving twelve infantry and nine mounted at large. About half of these are at Forts Staunton, Craig and Albuquerque, and the remainder are scattered at different points a hundred miles apart and distant from the Arizona frontier. A Confederate force has gone to attack Forts Wise and Garland, and a few weeks will probably show a capture of the whole force of this department. Their supplies from the United States are already cut off.

The confidential orders to Major Lynde from the commander of the Department of New Mexico are in substance, that the whole regular force of the department had been ordered to the States. All the Alizona forts are to be abandoned except Fort Staunton, which was to be garrisoned by two companies of volunteers.—The Government property was to be sold, care being taken that nothing should fall into the hands of the Texans or disaffected citizens of the Territory. The garrison at Fort Fillmore was to remain long enough to cover the withdrawal of the troops from Western Arizona, when it was to be abandoned, the force to march out by way of Forts Craig and Staunton, prepared to resist all attacks.

Capt. George Frazier, of Mesilla, is organizing a company for the Confederate States service, to be called the Arizona Rangers. They are bold, hardy and unconquerable.

The massacre of the mail party at Cook's Springs was only after a most desperate struggle. It appears the Indians, one hundred in number, first succeeded in stampeding the mules—the coach was upset, and the mules ran off. The mail party secured their arms and retreated to a hill, where they built a small rock wall. The fight appears to have lasted two days. All about this wall the ground was strewed with battered bullets. Every rock and stone within many yards which could have partially secreted an Indian, had bullets lying near. One small tree, some hundred and fifty yards from the wall, had the marks of eleven balls on it. The horrors and sufferings which these men must have undergone, is inexpressible. Nearly all had their arms broken. All were wounded in the arms, and shot through the head. Four of the bodies were found within the wall, one in front of it, and two some fifty yards in the rear.

The United States troops have abandoned Western Arizona, destroying Fort Breckinridge and the stores at that point, a large amount of grain and provisions at Tucson Mills, together with the buildings, Fort Buchanan and all its contents, and other property, amounting in the aggregate to half a million of dollars.

The United States officers taken at the surrender of San Augustine Springs, were the following:

Major Isaac Lindee, commanding; Captains Joseph H. Patten, M. R. Stevenson, Alfred Gibbs; First Lieutenants F. Ryan, David Hancock, Edward J. Brooks, Charles B. Stivors, A. H. Pluner, C. W. McHally; Second Lieutenants F. J. Crilly, Ed. L. Cressy, Assistant Surgeons J. C. McKee, C. H. Alden.

They had all been paroled, and were to leave by way of Santa Fe.

Col. John R. Baylor had issued a proclamation taking possession of Arizona in the name of the Confederate States of America, and establishing temporarily and until the action of Congress a form of government.

The Times adds:

The following-named gentlemen, under command of Captain Alonzo Ridley, arrived in our city on the 31st ult. from Los Angelos, California:

RESIGNED ARMY OFFICERS.

Gen. A. S. Johnston, a native of Kentucky, late in command of the Department of California, was commander of the Utah expedition, and whose life has been spent in the service of the Government, and in hazardous duties, and in important and responsible trusts.

Brevet Maj. L. A. Armisted, late of the 6th Infantry.
Lt. A. B. Hardcastle, late of the 6th Infantry.
Lt. E. B. D. Riley, " 4th "
Lt. Francis Mallory, " " "
Lt. A. Shaeff, " " "
Lt. N. Wickliffe, " 9th "
Lt. R. H. Brewer " 1st Dragoons.

CITIZENS OF CALIFORNIA.

Captain Alonzo Ridley, William R Bower, Thos. Stonehouse, Hugh May, James D. Darden, James L. Parker, William H. Ceapilde, Cyrus K. Coleman, Calvin Poor, William Campbell, Joseph S. Chandler, Geo. W. Gill, David McKenzie, Col. Wm. M. Skinner, Jno. J. Dillard, Dillon Jordan, Antonio M. Abila, Thomas Moran, Thomas Smith, W. K. Armistead, William Jones, William N. Robinson, Frank Varnell.

The following gentlemen joined the company at Tucson, Arizona: Richard Simpson, George Dyerson, Wm. A. Elam.

This company, excluding the ex-army officers, was organized in California for the purpose of repairing to the seat of war in Virginia, there to take part in the war now progressing. They will march in a few days for San Antonio, and from thence proceed with all possible dispatch to Memphis, Tenn., and Richmond.

BROWNLOW'S KNOXNILLE WHIG—THE FREEDOM OF THE PRESS.—A gentleman of great intelligence, residing in this city, recently had a conversation with President Davis, in which accidental allusion was made to the rumored intention of the government to suppress the Knoxville Whig, owing to its advocacy of Unionism. He was assured by the President that no such order had been issued from any department at Richmond, and that they would respect the freedom of the press to the utmost extent compatible with the safety of the government—that no journal should be proscribed for opinion's sake, unless for the utterance of open and avowed treasonable sentiments, tending to sedition and insurrection by force of arms against the regular constitutional authorities. But to trample upon the inalienable prerogative of the press to indulge in criticisms, however severe upon the administration and those in authority, the government could never do with his approbation or consent.

Such is the very commendable policy of the Confederate government in its scrupulous regard for every constitutional restraint upon its exercise of vested powers.

[*Memphis Appeal.*

CONVOCATION OF CONGRESS.—We publish this morning th proclamation of President Davis, calling Congress together this day in the Capitol. The occasion of this proclamation is simply what is stated in the proclamation: i. e., the failure to deliver to the President, for his signature, a bill passed by Congress authorizing him to "continue the appointments made by him in the military and naval service during the recess of Congress, or the present session, and to submit them to Congress at its next session." This, and this only, is the cause of convening Congress to-day.

Richmond Dispatch, 3d inst.

COKE.—This article of necessity in the operations of iron men is prepared at Egypt by Mr. McClane from the coal of the Egypt shaft. We learn that Messrs. Hart & Bailey of Wilmington have tried it at their Foundry and speak of it as very good. It was found to take 400 lbs. of coke to melt down 2000 lbs. of iron. Messrs. Hart & Bailey sent an order for 25 to 50 tons.

[*Fayetteville Observer.*

A GOOD APPOINTMENT.—Maj. W. G. Robinson, Assistant Adjutant General of the State, and late of the U. S. Army, has been appointed Lieut. Col. of the 2d Regiment N. C. Cavalry, commanded by Col. Spruill. Col. Robinson is esteemed by those who know him and are capable of judging, as one of the most accomplished officers of his age in the country, and we are satisfied he will prove worthy of the position to which he has just been elevated.—*State Journal.*

THE STEAMER PENGUIN AND THE CAPE FEAR RIVER.—The Fortress Monroe correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, writes:

Commander J. W. Livingston, of the steamer Penguin, who has been attempting to blockade the mouths of Cape Fear River, forty miles cruise apart, with an enemy at the Lighthouse, who indicates by flag or signal light at which port the blockading vessel is, and whom he managed to deceive by concealing his position and running at night, has come up to Hampton Roads for coal. He reports that on the 6th he took on board four intelligent negroes, who pulled from shore in a boat. One, who said he had been the pilot of the steamtug Uncle Ben, on the river, heard her captain say he would arm her, the steamer North Carolina, and another propeller, all of which have been seen near the fort, and capture the Penguin.

The negroes also stated that there were two privateers there, Mariner and Gordon, at Beaufort, which "white people call the best place, as there's no blockade there." On the morning of the 11th, Commander Livingston chased a schooner on a reef near the Cape Fear Lighthouse, distant about three miles from the fort. She soon filled with water, the sea running high, and became a wreck, both vessel and cargo. The negro pilot above mentioned, knew the vessel to be the Louisa, about 200 tons, which sailed from Wilmington a few weeks since with lumber for the West Indies, and was to have brought in return a load off coffee.

A CONFEDERATE PRIVATEER.—A liberated prize prisoner furnishes the New York *Herald* with the following descriptions of one of the Southern sea wasps that are stinging Yankee commerce to death. It will be remarked that the Confederate officer rebuked his men for bringing out handcuffs to put his prisoners in irons after boarding the captured vessel, which was the schooner *Protector*, of New York:

THE PIRATE VESSEL AND HER CREW.—When our captain turned his back upon the officer of the steamer the latter named person said to some of his men, "For God's sake put those irons away out of sight," referring to the handcuffs. As I walked forward I then saw that the privateer had one twenty-four pounder on the forward deck and two guns aft—eighteen and twelve pounders. The steamer *Gordon* is between four and five hundred tons burthen, and is a very fine looking craft; she draws eight and a half feet of water with fuel. It is said that she was formerly called the *California*. She is commanded by James Lockwood, so I was told. This same mand used to be Captain of the *Columbia*, running between New York and Charleston.—He is also reported to have been a Charleston pilot.—His native place is supposed to be Smithville, North Carolina. He is a man between thirty-five and forty years of age, as near as I can judge. His officers and men did not wear a uniform, but looked like laboring men, being clad in Scotch costume. They were armed with horse pistols with flint locks, which were about a foot long. They also wore cutlasses, which looked as though some country blacksmith had made them. We were about twenty miles from Cape Hatteras when we were captured. We were informed that the steamer would sail about twelve miles an hour. I should think that was about her rate of speed. She is a side wheel steamer, and her machinery—of the walking beam build—is on deck.

Issue of Government Stock.

The Treasury Department is busily engaged in the preparation and engraving of the Treasury notes to be issued under the late fiscal act of Congress. The bonds and inscribed stock will not be ready to be issued for some time yet. We learn that none of the bonds have yet been issued under the fifty million act. The twenty millions of bonds authorized under that act have been superseded by the provisions of the tax bill, and will constitute a portion of the hundred million issue.

The quality of the paper used in the manufacture of the treasury notes is very inferior, but is said to be the best that can be procured in quantities sufficient for the purposes of the Government. There is reported to be some little bank-note paper in New Orleans, but scarcely enough to be of any use to the large paper issues of the Government.—*Richmond Examiner.*

NON-INTERCOURSE ACT.—We learn that the Committee on Foreign Affairs have reported a bill to Congress proscribing all trade intercourse with the North, except in specified articles—which exception, we understand, is only made during the existence of the war, for the purpose of obtaining, as far as possible certain necessary supplies of which our army is in need. The measure promises a timely and effective inauguration of the complete breaking up of commercial intercourse with the Yankees.—*Ib.*

We see from Yankee accounts that the Government at Washington is in peril of a new foreign complication—in this instance, with Spain. The newspapers profess much alarm that Spain will take advantage of "the rebellion" to extend the dominion which she has already established in San Domingo, to Hayti, and to forcibly reclaim the Chincha Islands in Peru, which she professes to have never abandoned. The New York *Herald* affects great anxiety on the subject, and asserts that Marshal O'Donnel, the Commander-in-Chief of the Spanish forces, had publicly declared that "the rebel lion in the United States was Spain's opportunity." If the *Herald's* information and fears are to be trusted, the Lincoln Government is in a snarl, from which nothing but miracles of Mr. Seward's Yankee diplomacy can extricate it.—*Ib.*

It is understood that the War Department has been authorized, by act of Congress, to establish recruiting stations for the Confederate Army in Missouri, Maryland, Kentucky and Delaware. It will be recollected that a former bill of Congress provided for raising in these States volunteer forces for the Confederate service. *Ib.*

Interesting From Washington—The Enemy's Line of Fortifications.

We have interesting information of the defences of Washington that has reached here through private channels, and which, in connection with the present movements of our forces, may have some important bearings.

Since the Manassas battle, all the energies and resources of the Government have been directed to fortifying Washington, while attention has been ingeniously turned from this circumstance by reports of advance movements on the part of McClellan, and by other divers wings of the press.

We learn that the lines of fortification have been very quietly and efficiently completed around Washington, especially in the Northern and Eastern directions.

On the Virginia side there is a complete circle of fortifications, commencing at the point of the bayou or creek just above Alexandria and extending to Arlington Heights and beyond them to the Chain Bridge on a line opposite Georgetown. The enemy's entrenchments extend, it is said, about two and a half miles from the Chain Bridge. There were thirteen field batteries planted in the neighborhood of the bridge.

Every accessible point North and East of the city is said to be strongly fortified, lines of entrenchments being thrown out some three miles beyond the Columbia College, and about the same distance from the boundary lines on Capitol Hill.

The batteries on Arlington Heights number, it is said, nearly 300 guns, some of them of long range.—Munson's Hill, which our troops have occupied with field cannon, is within range of the "Union Works," on the heights, but at an angle of elevation that protects the southerly face of the hill, where our forces are said to have already erected a battery of rifled cannon.

Richmond Examiner, 3d inst.

Arrival from Rio de Janeiro.

Notwithstanding the vigilant blockade, the brig *West Indian*, of New Orleans, Capt. F. Arnet, arrived here yesterday in forty-one days from Rio de Janeiro, with a cargo of fifteen hundred bags of Coffee, consigned to that enterprising commercial house, Geo. W. Williams & Co. Ninety-seven miles East of the Bar the *W. I.* was chased by a man of war under canvas. At half-past 5, A. M., on Sunday, made a steamer and sailing vessel off this Bar blockading, but in consequence of their being at anchor the *West Indian* was enabled to reach the Swash Channel and get safely into port.

No news of special importance at Rio. Coffee was high, and there was some forty sail of Yankee vessels in port, which found it difficult to get freights in consequence of the existing troubles. The Yankee Captains employed part of their time in abusing the South, and saying what terrible things their countrymen at the North would do. English vessels that had reached Rio report being chased by Privateers near the Equator, but the latter changed their course when English colors were displayed.

Freights in English vessels were somewhat injured, many persons thinking that there would be war between the English and Yankees, when the latter would cover the ocean with their Privateers.

The bark *Indus* and schr. *H. P. Russell*, both from this port, were left at Rio; also bark *Meaco* from New Orleans, bark *Anna E. Grant*, of Richmond, and five Baltimore barks.

The brig *West Indian* was assisted into port by the pilots attached to the Guard schooner *Howell Cobb*, who proceeded outside the Bar in their vessel and piloted the brig into port.—*Charleston Courier, 2d inst.*

FROM NORTH-WESTERN VIRGINIA.—Fugitives from North western Virginia report a perfect reign of terror in that region. The most intense anxiety prevails among the Union residents, on account of the withdrawal of a large number of the Northern troops, and the most of them have packed up, ready to leave for Yankeedom at the shortest possible notice. In Braxton county every tory has been shot by his neighbor, and in several other counties the citizens devoted to the Confederate cause are doing good service in the same manner.—*Richmond Enquirer, 3d inst.*

For the Journal.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—On behalf of the ladies of this County I desire to call the attention of our people to their action taken here yesterday. According to notice given at Church the day before a number of ladies from this vicinity met at the Masonic Hall yesterday morning for the purpose of organizing the "*Columbus Aid Society*," for the relief of our Volunteer Companies. The Society was at once organized by the election of Miss Princess A. Toon, President; Mrs. C. G. Wyche and Miss Fannie Powell, Vice Presidents; Mrs. M. R. Morrisson and Miss Lucie Smith, Treasurers; Miss Amanda Smith and Miss Sophia Byrne, Secretaries.—The Society being organized the ladies proceeded to solicit donations and contributions, and during the day succeeded in raising in cash and cash subscriptions $60, forty pair of socks, twelve pair of blankets and two hundred and twenty-five yards of cloth. They adjourned to meet again to-day at three o'clock, P. M., and to meet at the same time of day every Tuesday and Friday. They hereby solicit the aid and assistance of everybody in the County. They call upon all in the name of the Soldiers to come up and contribute to their stock of goods and funds, all such means and articles as will be useful to a soldier in camp.—They particularly invite contributions in money, blankets, socks, shirts, drawers, towels, cloth of any kind, wool, cotton, thread and buttons. They ask the aid and assistance of every lady in the county, and invite their attendance at the regular meetings of the Society. They appeal to the County officers and Captains and officers of the Militia, to give them their assistance in procuring and encouraging donations. They ask the aid of ministers to lay before their congregations their objects, and to explain and call on the people for their united help; and lastly they make the appeal directly to every one to give something, whatever may be in their power, however large or small, it will be received as a grateful offering in a just and holy cause. They request that all contributions and appliances sent forward, be sent to the care of Mrs. M. R. Morrison and Miss Lucie Smith, Treasurers. The Soldiers have gone forth; the ladies are determined to sustain them. More men are still needed in the field, the country calls for them to go.

"And may they go with hearts that ne'er
Can bend, a tyrant's chain to wear;
With souls that would indignant turn,
And proud oppression's minions spurn:
With nerves of steel, and words of flame,
To strike and sear the wretch who'd bring
Our land to shame!"

MILES.

Whiteville, N. C., Sept. 3d, 1861.

For the Journal.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Do me the favor to announce in your Weekly Journal, the following gentlemen as Committeemen for Bladen County, to obtain and receive donations for the benefit of our Troops:

Elizabethtown District.—Dr. H. H. Robinson, John A. Richardson, Colin Monroe.

Hollow District.—J. W. Purdie, Thos. J. Robeson, W. N. Whitted.

Marsh District.—T. M. Kelly, W. D. McNeill, Geo. W. Jones.

White Creek District.—Dr. Neill Graham, John H. Clark, J. W. Russ, and Wm. A. Savage.

Carver's Creek District.—John A. Robeson, John C. Daniel, N. T. Harriss, Thos. O. Brown.

Kelly's Cove District.—J. J. D. Lucas, Chas. H. Stephens, A. J. Barnhill.

Colly District.—Samuel Anders, Luther Cromartie, W. A. Atkinson.

Melvin's District.—D. B. Melvin, W. J. Parker, James Hall.

White Oak District.—Ed B. Richardson, James M. Jessops, C. H. Cogdell.

The citizens of the county of Bladen, and especially the ladies, will, I am persuaded, cheerfully contribute to the wants of those who, away from their homes and the loved ones there, are manfully and gallantly struggling for their common welfare.

The several committees will receive anything that will tend towards the comfort of the troops, and particularly *Blankets, Woollen* Socks, Flannel Shirts, Flannel Drawers, Matresses, Pillows, Quilts, Counterpanes, &c., and the donors will please mark their gifts with their names.

As fast as articles are received, let them be forwarded to me, or to Dr. H. H. Robinson, or John A. Richardson, Esq., at Elizabethtown, that they may be properly packed and directed to their proper destination for distribution.

R. P. MELVIN,
Sept. 3d, 1861. Sheriff of Bladen.

A bill to be entitled an act for the sequestration of the estate, property and effects of alien enemies, and for the indemnity of citizens of the Confederate States, and persons aiding the same in the existing war with the United States.

The bill recites, in the nature of a preamble, the departure of the Government and the people of the United States from the usages of civilized warfare, and the necessity of our only protection against such wrongs in measures of retaliation.

The following is the principal legislative clause:

Be it enacted by the Congress of the Confederate States, That all and every, the lands, tenements and hereditaments, goods and chattels, rights and credits within these Confederate States, and every right and interest therein held, owned, possessed or enjoyed by or for any alien enemy, since *the twenty-first day of May*, 1861, except such debts due to an alien enemy as may have been paid into the Treasury of any one of the Confederate States prior to the passage of this law, be and the same are hereby *sequestrated* by the Confederate States of America, and shall be held for the full indemnity of any true and loyal citizen, a resident of these Confederate States, or other person aiding said Confederate States in the prosecution of the present war between said Confederate States and the United States of America, and for which he may suffer any loss or injury under the act of the United States to which this act is retaliatory, or under any other act of the United States, or of any State thereof, authorizing the seizure or confiscation of the property of citizens or residents of the Confederate States, or other person aiding said Confederate States, and the same shall be seized and disposed of as provided for in this act: *Provided, however*, when the estate, property or rights to be affected by this act were or are within some State of this Confederacy, which has become such since said twenty-first day of May, then this act shall operate upon and as to such estate, property or rights, and all persons claiming the same from and after the day, such State become a member of this Confederacy, and not before? *Provided, further*, that the provisions of this act *shall not extend to the stocks or other public securities of the Confederate Government, or of any of the States of this Confederacy, held or owned by an alien enemy, or to any debt, obligation, or sum due from the Confederate Government, or any of the States to such alien enemy: And provided also*, that the provisions of this act shall not embrace the property of citizens or residents of either of the States of Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri, or of the District of Columbia, or the Territories of New Mexico, Arizona, or the Indian Territory South of Kansas, except such of said citizens or residents as shall commit actual hostilities against the Confederate States, or aid or abet the United States in the existing war against the Confederate States.

SEC. 2 makes it the duty of every citizen of the Confederate States to give information of the property of alien enemies.

SEC. 3. Attorneys, agents, former partners, trustees, or persons holding or controlling any description of property or interest of alien enemies, are required to give information and render account of the same to a receiver, on pain of being adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by fine not exceeding $5,000, and imprisonment for a term not less than six months, and of being sued in addition for double the value of the property.

SEC. 4 charges the Grand Juries in the Confederate Courts to inquire and make presentments of the property of alien enemies affected by the provisions of the act.

SEC. 5 provides for the appointment of a receiver, by each Confederate Judge, for each section of the State for which he holds a court, and in occasions of necessity, for sub-districts, said receiver to give bond, and to make oath to discharge his duties well and truly.

SEC. 6. The duties of the Receiver are to take possession and control of the property of alien enemies; for accomplishing the purposes of the act, he may sue for and recover such property in the name of the Confederate States, by the form of petition to the Court for a decree of sequestration. All orders of seizure necessary to secure the subject-matter of the suit from danger of loss, injury, destruction, or waste may be made by the Court; but when such necessity does not exist in the opinion of the Court, the property or credits may remain in the hands of the party in possession, except that bank and corporation stocks, dividends, and rents on real estate shall be delivered up; and on the further condition as to other property or credits, that the party in possession shall pay all interests and net profits accrued since the 21st of May, 1861, into the hands of the Receiver, and at annual periods thereafter, on pain, in cases of failure, for judgment against principal and security for which execution shall be issued in the name of the Receiver.

SEC. 7 allows any claimant or party interested in the subject-matter of the suit to intervene and defend to the extent of his interest, on affidavit that no alien enemy has any interest in the right which he asserts.

SEC. 8 authorizes the issue of writs of garnishment to attach credits due alien enemies; and the courts shall have power to condemn the property or effects or debts according to the answer; and to make orders for the bringing in of third persons claiming, or disclosed by the answer, to have an interest in the litigation.

SEC. 9. The District-Attorney of the Confederate States is required to prosecute all causes instituted under this act; his compensation to be two per cent. upon the fruits of the litigation.

SEC. 10. The Receiver is required, at least every six months, and as much oftener as he may be required by the Court, to render an account of all matters in his hands or under his control, stating accounts, and making settlements of all matters separately, so that the transaction in respect to each alien enemy's property may be kept recorded and preserved separately.

SEC. 11. Notice of settlements to be published for four weeks. The interlocutory settlements may be impeached at the final settlement, which latter shall be conclusive, unless reversed or impeached, within two years, for fraud.

SEC. 12. The Court having jurisdiction of the matter shall, whenever sufficient cause is shown therefor, direct the sale of any personal property, other than slaves, sequestered, under this act, on such terms as to it shall seem best; and such sale shall pass the title of the person as whose property the same has been sequestered.

SEC. 13. Settlements of accounts for sequestered property to be recorded, and copies forwarded to the Treasurer of the Confederate States. Any embezzlement of money under this act shall be liable to indictment, the guilty party to be confined at hard labor for not less than six months, nor more than five years, and fined in double the amount embezzled.

SEC. 14. The President is authorized, by and with the advice and consent of Congress, to appoint three Commissioners, with salaries of two thousand five hundred dollars each per annum, who shall hold at the seat of Government two terms each year. It is made the duty of these Commissioners to hear and adjudge such claims as may be brought before them by any one aiding the Confederacy in the present war, who has been put to loss by the United States or by any State thereof. The finding of the Commissioners in favor of any such claim is to be taken as *prima facie* evidence of the correctness of the demand, and whenever Congress shall pass the same it shall be paid from any money in the Treasury derived from sequestration under this act. The Board of Commissioners is designed only until the organization of the Court of Claims provided for by the Constitution, which shall take the place of the Commissioners.

SEC. 15. All expenses incurred under the proceedings of this act are required to be paid from the sequestration fund; the Receivers to be allowed compensation of two and a half per cent. on receipts and the same amount on expenditures: *Provided*, That the same do not realize more than $5,000 in one year.

SEC. 16 provides that the Attorney General shall prescribe uniform rules of proceeding under this law not otherwise provided for.

SEC. 17 allows appeals to be taken from any final decisions of the district courts under this law, as in ordinary cases.

SEC. 18. The word "person," as used in the law, to include all private corporations.

SEC. 19. The courts are vested with jurisdiction to settle all partnerships between citizens of the Confederate States and alien enemies; to separate the interest of the alien enemy and to sequestrate it; and to sever all joint rights where an alien enemy is concerned, for the purposes of sequestration.

SEC. 20. In all cases of administration of any matter or thing under this act, the court having jurisdiction may make such orders touching the preservation of the property or effects under the direction or control of the receiver, not inconsistent with the foregoing provisions, as it shall deem proper.

SEC. 21. Treasury notes are made receivable in payment of all purchases of property or effects sold under this act.

SEC. 22. Nothing in this act is to be construed to destroy or impair the lien or other right of any creditor, a citizen or resident of the Confederacy or of friendly States or Territories; in all such cases the court to determine, by making parties and by the proper proceeding, the respective rights of all parties concerned.

Correspondence of the Richmond Examiner.

PORTSMOUTH, Aug. 30.

The Yankees are unquestionably at work on the coast of North Carolina. Information to this effect was received in Portsmouth Wednesday afternoon, but in form so questionable that your correspondent deemed it best to await future advices. These came to hand yesterday in a semi-official shape, though even now it is not possible to furnish particulars. All we know is, that the naval expedition which left Hampton Roads last Tuesday has reached the coast of North Carolina, and succeeded in landing troops at several points. It is asserted with confidence by parties who are entitled to credence that Roanoke Island is held by the invaders, and that the Confederate works erected at Hatteras Inlet have been battered down, and our forces compelled to retreat from its defence. If these things are confirmed fully, the enemy have gained an advantage over us which it will not be easy to repair, if they show pluck. Roanoke Island commands some of the most important inlets of the Old North State, and reputedly can be made of use by the Lincolnites in preventing the prosecution of that commercial intercourse which has heretofore, since the blockade, been invaluable to the South.

But, at the eleventh hour, the authorities here are working with will and energy. Yesterday, General Huger sent forward, by steamers, four companies of the 3d Georgia Regiment, Col. Wright, and this morning the remaining six corps left: the Burke Guards, Capt. Musgrove; Brown Rifles, Captain Nisbet; Dawson Greys, Capt. McWharter; Home Guards, Capt. Reid; Governor's Guards, Capt. Griffin; Wilkinson Rifles, Capt. Beall; Confederate Guards, Capt. Walker; Young Guard, Capt. Lee; Davis Musketeers, Captain Cone; and Athens Guards, Capt. Bilups.

Of course, the authorities of the invaded State are co-operating with our own in this matter, and it may be that, by a happy and timely conjunction of troops, the Federalists will find their trick of no practical advantage. Their strength is five thousand, landed, which is, perhaps, all the force they can spare from Fortress Monroe, and certainly we can soon send troops enough, with adequate means, to dislodge the rascals.

But, whatever may be the eventual result of the conflict of arms which is now certain in that direction, blame deep and damning must attach to those who have had confided to them the defence of that important locality—the Military Board of the North Carolina Convention—that is, if the report that not a gun had been placed in position is true. Warning upon warning had been sounded from this quarter and elsewhere with respect to the designs of the Yankees, and I am told that ordnance and engineers were ordered and sent there two months since

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY, AUGUST 31, 1861.

Hatteras.

We learn from the Newbern Progress of yesterday, that the steamer Winslow, which left the neghborhood soon after the surrender, arrived at Newbern at 10 o'clock on Thursday night. Lieut. Citizen, of Captain Lamb's company, having escaped, came up in the Winslow. From him the Progress obtained the following particulars:

The Federal steamers, eleven in number, commenced the bombardment on Wednesday, and the Forts, Clark and Hatteras, returned the fire. It was kept up till dark with but little loss on our side. On yesterday morning the conflict was renewed and continued till about 11 o'clock, when, after a desperate resistance, our forces were compelled to surrender, and the whole garrison are now held as prisoners, save a few who escaped.

Com. Baron, Col. Bradford, Col. Martin, Lt. Col. Johnson, Major Gilliam, Major Andrews, and all the captains of the post are prisoners.

Our entire force at Hatteras, on Wednesday night, another gentleman informed us, was 853. Some few escaped, perhaps 50 or more, and Lt. Citizen thinks not more than 60 were killed and wounded. Probably 40 killed and about 20 wounded. He remained in the Fort till half an hour previous to its surrender, and from the lucid manner in which his statements were made we have great confidence in them.

The Federal fleet consisted of eleven steamers, four of which were large war steamers. The bombardment is represented by our informants as most terrific.

Lt. Knight and Lt. Murdoch were brought up wounded; Knight slightly in the arm, and Murdoch with his arm badly injured. Probably amputation will be necessary. The dead body of a Mr. Tindell, we believe, from Lenoir, was brought up.

The news is sad, and we can give no more this morning. We will give particulars hereafter as they reach us.

Lt. Citizen says our men fought bravely until they were compelled to surrender, and the defeat to our arms is only to be attributed to the superiority of the fleet over our batteries. The ammunition gave out at Fort Clark on Wednesday and the guns were spiked and abandoned, but Fort Hatteras returned the fire of the Federals till 11 or after yesterday.

We regret to learn by a passenger who arrived here this morning that there are not wanting the gravest suspicions of treachery attaching to a person with the Confederate forces, who, when the squads were being transferred from Camp Clark to the breast-works at Hatteras legged strangely behind, but was not particularly noticed, he occupying a position which ranked him as a non-combattant. He was not seen again, and it is thought that he may have slipped out in a boat to the enemy and given them information. He straggled near a signal pole and may have made a signal which they understood, to the effect that our men were out of ammunition but would be reinforced on Thursday, as they would have been. The rumours in Goldsboro' designate the individual by name, but we do not feel at liberty to do so. One thing is certain, the capture of the gallant and popular Major Andrews, of Goldsboro', has roused that section to a mighty pitch of excitement.

At Newbern serious apprehensions are entertained for the safety of property, as it is known that the notorious Butler of "contraband" celebrity, is in command of the expedition.

We again urge the completion of the necessary defensive works here, and the organization of all the force that can be brought into service. Why can't we have the works at Wyatt made and armed? How are our guns and ammunition at other points?

Daily Journal, 31st inst.

☞ Our people are taking things in their own hands. They have to do so. The people of New Hanover County have companies in many of the State regiments and volunteer regiments in Virginia, they have them at the encampments in this State, they have poured out their means liberally—they must do so again.

The men of the East must depend solely upon themselves while contributing far more than their quota to the general defence.

Col. Fremont and General Gatlin must be sustained by the people. They are now operating here on means derived from the Safety Committee, not from Raleigh, to which however we must pay taxes.

Thank God the Military Board is gone. Let Governor Clark do something to redeem the State from the disgrace inflicted upon her by the disaster—the shameful sacrifice of our men at Hatteras. Brave men fallen into the hands of the relentless Butler, while men lean back in their chairs at Raleigh and poo-poo! at any demand for adequate preparation! A big show in Virginia is a good thing, but a decent regard for our own exposed coasts is also a good thing—yea, a better thing. A stitch in time saves nine, but we fear that there are not wanting those among the politicians of this State whose sectional prejudices are so large, and their souls so small that they would sooner see our sea-coast towns burned down—Wilmington particularly—than not.

Call no troops from Virginia. Stop no more regiments. Give us the means and the coast people will take care of the coast themselves, and let their men in Virginia fight there.

North Carolina Wine.

We have had the opportunity of sampling some very fine Scuppernong and Flowers Wine made in Robeson County, in this State. Mr. Hooper who has the wine for sale, at No. 3 North Water Street, assures us that the wine is the genuine unadulterated juice of the grape, without any addition of alcohol.

We rather leant to the Scuppernong, but better Judges—those more critical in such matters speak of the Flowers as the truer wine. We could get along with either or even *both*.

EARTHQUAKE?—A few minutes since, a gentleman mentioned to us the fact that about five or half-past five this morning, he and his family noticed a succession of vibrations or shocks, which he thought must have been the shocks of an earthquake.

Now, we also felt this same vibration about the same time, so sensible as to wake us up from a half slumber. We tried to find some local cause—looked under the bed for a dog, if such could have got in, but found nothing. Has anybody else anything to report?

Daily Journal, 31st.

LABORERS are wanted and must be had immediately for coast defences. See notice. Let every man, who can spare one or more, send him along to Capt. Rankin immediately. Our coast is about to be invaded. We must be prepared to meet the enemy, or lose all.

AS WE MENTIONED some time since, all the Northern papers have been howling in concert over the defective character of the blockade of the North Carolina coast, and demanding that the "nest of pirates," who have their rendezvous at Newbern, be broken up.

Day before yesterday, in obedience and response to this howl, a large Federal flotilla steamed along down our coast, having passed Cape Henry on Monday evening, coming South, with men and small boats. On Tuesday they appeared off Hatteras, and may attempt a landing to take the batteries in the rear and capture them, thus securing an entrance through the inlet into the Sound for their small boats and light steamers, who would thus have command of all the shallow waters from Newbern to Elizabeth City, with the power of inflicting untold sufferings and losses upon our people.

Although this may be the main object, we question if an attack upon exposed positions on this part of the coast is wholly outside of the programme, or is not, in fact, actually contemplated. If sneers from certain parties could have driven us from doing what we thought was right, we would long since have stopped insisting upon the fortification of our coast. If our suggestions had been at all considered—if the demands of General Gatlin had been complied with, we would now, with no more troops than we have, been in a position to feel perfectly secure. But we might as well have whistled jigs to a milestone as suggested anything of this kind to certain powers that were in Raleigh. We trust that the Confederate Government or the new regime at Raleigh will have some less contempt for the South-eastern section of the State.

Camp Wyatt.

ON TUESDAY afternoon we started for Camp Wyatt in company with M. Cronly, Esq., and, trusting to his experience, we did *not* lose our way, but arrived just before sunset at the camp, which is fifteen miles from Wilmington in a southerly direction, and as the road is *tolerably* sandy, when it is not full of water, and the weather is reasonably hot, it is a good three hours and a half or four hours drive to the camp.

They have battalion drill and dress parade twice a week, on the evenings of Tuesday and Friday. We were just in time to be too late to see that of Tuesday. The men had already come off parade, and many of them were enjoying themselves and removing the dust of the parade ground by sea-bathing, while others were cooking supper or attending to other regimental duties.—The weather being fine, the open air cooking and the other *al fresco* arrangements looked pleasant enough, and the men all seemed in good humour and determined to make the best of everything.

Supper at seven—tattoo at nine—out lights at ten—by eleven hardly a sound was heard save the challenge of the sentinels or the roar of the ocean as its waves broke on the beach outside of the banks, and this last those accustomed to it never hear or are never conscious of hearing.

Walking around after dark, we found groups in front of the officers' tents of the several companies, talking, enjoying the cool, pleasant breeze, or quietly puffing "the weed." From the quarters of the men would occasionally come the sound of music, not unskillfully played, or now and then a melody, comic or sentimental, would be sung. At nine the roll was called, and at ten all lights put out, save in the regimental and company head quarters. Just before "the hour for retiring," some of "the boys," aided and abetted by Professor Williams, formerly a teacher of dancing in this place, but now a member of the Rifle Guards, executed some pieces of vocal and instrumental music with much taste, in the vicinity of the regimental head quarters. Nothing could be more orderly than the conduct of all the men in camp, nothing more respectable, and the most cordial relations appeared to exist between the officers themselves, as also between them and those under their command. If there was any thing different, we did not see it. We do not pretend to a knowledge of tactics or military science, but we could see that the different duties were carried on promptly, orderly and quietly.

The camp is on a high and dry level just on the margin of the Sound, near its head, where it is quite narrow, appearing not to be more than a stone's throw over to the banks, which, a little South of the camp, are heaved up into queer looking mounds of sand, no doubt, changing form after every heavy blow. The tents are pitched in regular rows, forming streets, the parade ground being to the South. There is abundance of excellent water, there being one good well to each two companies. We heard no serious complaint in regard to commissary stores. The eating department appears to be satisfactory. Occasionally the mosquitoes get thick according to the direction of the wind and other circumstances; but they are tame, very tame. You can kill as many of them as you please, if *that* affords you any satisfaction.

Upon the whole, on Tuesday evening the occasion was a pleasant one to us. The weather was delightful. We were pleased to see everybody and everybody seemed pleased to see us; from Col. Radcliff and all his officers and men we received every courtesy and attention.

This is the pleasant side of the picture. We regret to say it has another and less pleasant side—to which we will soon come. The morning drill is from six to seven. While standing on the parade ground observing the companies, an officer reported to the Colonel that a steamer was in sight, nearly abreast of the camp.—When examined through a glass, she proved to be a side-wheel steamer, with large top-hamper, bearing Southwest.

Presently the rain, which had been threatening, poured down—the hour of drill being finished about that time, the men double-quicked to their quarters. Happy those who had quarters fit to protect them. There being no cover for the several cooking arrangements, the perfect torrents of water that poured down drove the men away, deluged the food, and damped or extinguished many of the fires. Even if this had not been the case, none of the messes could have stood at the tables to eat in the open air in such a rain. We looked into sundry of the men's tents, and found them hardly drier than where there were no tents. The water might have been slightly *sifted* getting through, but it nearly all got through, nevertheless. The leakiest of these were appropriately stamped "*Leaks*ville—J. M. M." It is said that Mr. Morehead got a contract to furnish these tents to the State at the rate of fifteen dollars each.—If so,—(we only speak from common report)—he must have got twice the value of them for any purpose. For the purpose of tents they are really worth nothing. The material is inferior. Totally unsuited for tents. So open in its texture that one indignant sufferer asseverated that there was little or no difference between it and mosquito netting. In truth, it is hardly better than common sheeting.

There are other, smaller tents, made from a superior article of Georgia duck; their only serious difficulty being in regard to their size. No tent without a cap is perfectly dry, but the high-pitched tents belonging to the Wilmington Light Infantry are as nearly so as may be. It is true they are of superior material. We understand that Captain Rankin is having tents made here by Mr. Griffith, to take the place of the most defective tents. When this is done; when the floors are planked and raised, and there are shelters built for cooking and eating, there will be far less need for hospital accommodations, and when the hospital accommodations are made more adequate, there will be far more chance for the men to recover quickly.

The sick list is quite large, and the regimental surgeon informs us that frequently, when he is cheered by a reduction of the list, indicating an improvement in the general health of the camp, he finds the whole ground thus gained almost immediately lost, as the result of the effects produced by a heavy rain wetting the men in their tents, wetting their bedding, their baggage, their food and themselves in cooking and eating. Mumps, Measles, etc., are around.

There are other matters relative to the military protection of the camp by batteries, entrenchments, etc., which do not come properly before us here. Whether Col. Radcliff's command occupies this camp or not, we take it for granted that the camp will be permanent, so long as the war continues and the coast is threatened; therefore it is that we insist so strongly upon the arrangements above suggested. We do not desire to reflect upon the Quartermaster at Wilmington about these things any more than we would against General Gatlin about military works of admitted necessity, for the construction of which the General has never been furnished with the means by the military authorities at the centre, who express the opinion themselves, and impress it upon others, that the people down here are only "scared."

It would appear to be the almost unanimous wish of the Eight Regiment to take a hand in the more stirring work going on in Virginia, and the regiment would make its mark if it got a chance to do so. The material of the regiment is not surpassed by that of any regiment in the service from this or any other State; it is made up of four New Hanover companies, two Bladen companies two Columbus companies; one Robeson company and one Richmond company. The men have confidence in their officers, company and regimental, and the officers have confidence in their men, and they are right on both sides.

But we must stop. We have already been quite lengthy.

The Disaster.

We give below certain items of intelligence in the order in which they reached us. Our telegraphic dispatch shows the strength of the attacking force by sea and land:

HATTERAS BATTERY.—A gentleman who left Beaufort yesterday morning, reports that heavy cannonading was heard in the direction of Hatteras inlet on Wednesday, commencing at 4 P. M., and closing at 12 o'clock at night. Firing was resumed on Thursday morning just before the cars left for Goldsboro'.

An official dispatch received this morning from Newbern via Goldsboro', says that Hatteras Battery and 535 of our men, including Col. Bradford and Com. Barron, have been taken prisoners by the Federal fleet.

The dispatch says that the Batteries were taken yesterday at 11 o'clock, A. M. This confirms the report brought here last evening by the gentleman from Beaufort, that firing recommenced yesterday morning. It is about 90 miles from the Battery to Newbern (by water), and a steamer had time to get up to Newbern last night for an extra train to be sent to Goldsborough, where the news could be telegraphed to this place this morning, as it was received. We are well aware that all the above could have been accomplished, and although the capture of the Hatteras Battery is to be regretted, we place the fullest confidence in the dispatch, as we know it to be official.

Recriminations are useless, we suppose. It is better in the time of trial to suggest what can be done—to urge its doing, and to do all that can be done to help it forward.

Recent events coming home to our own State, hovering over our own coast, threatening our own homes, approaching to our own doors, will go far to show whether we were panic-stricken when we appealed so strongly for the construction of efficient works for the defence of our coast. Over and over again have we sounded the alarm, until we made ourselves odious to the complacent head-men about the Capitol, a thing which we regretted but for which we did not reproach ourselves. Can those who so vehemently did not like our course, say that they have nothing with which to reproach themselves. If they do, who will believe them?

The force at Hatteras has fallen into the hands of the enemy not from any want of gallantry on their part, but because they had not sufficient amount of ammunition, and because they were neither sustained nor had works sufficiently tenable to resist the heavy force brought against them (4 000 men and 100 guns.) There was no provision made to secure their retreat.

But the reply to all who urge anything, has heretofore been "Oh, no, there is no danger, you are only scared." The people have had enough of this, they must act at once themselves. There has been no earthly use in depending upon the authorities, so far, at least.

Col. Fremont is the superior officer of Artillery in this section. Let the people sustain him in carrying out immediate measures for the defence of this part of the State. Let us have the guns. There are plenty of them at Portsmouth. By and by, after a while, quick as we can, don't be in a hurry, don't bother us, won't do any longer. We have seen and borne with that sort of thing long enough. Break up the circumlocution office. This is no time for manœuvring for office or political preferment. We must rouse up our energies and repel this midnight attack.

Pity some or all of the no-danger-nobody-hurt—you-are-all-scared officials and others we wot of, had not been down at Hatteras in place of Bradford and Barron.

Daily Journal, 30th inst.

For the Gulf.

We have been shown a private letter from Charleston, dated yesterday, which says that a fleet of Federal steamers passed off that bar on the day previous, supposed to be destined for the Gulf. They may, however, make a predatory attack on other parts of the Southern coast.

We have reason to believe that there are men of Southern birth on board the marauding fleets now off our Southern coasts. What they deserve is not for us to say, but we cannot help thinking.

The one great object of these raids, apart from inherent diabolism, sheer devilishness, is to create a diversion in favor of the menaced Lincolnites in Virginia, Missouri and Maryland. Washington is trembling.—Let it fall. There are men enough left to repel any attack they can now make, without withdrawing a man from Virginia, or seriously delaying the transmission of new regiments there.

We ask the Legislature to act in the way of means—let the Confederate bonds in the hands of the authorities be immediately made a basis of credit for the obtainment of such things as must be bought, and hands can be procured to do the labor on the necessary works *at once without pay*. With ordnance, arms and ammunition, the men and the labor will come at once of themselves.

Mr. McDowell.

We have before us a letter from T. D. McDowell, Esq., delegate from this district in the Confederate Congress, now in session at Richmond, which letter was written in bed, to which we regret to learn Mr. McDowell has been confined for over five weeks, unable to sit up but for a few moments at a time.

Mr. McDowell had been unwell before Congress met, but on going on to Richmond was taken seriously ill. He could receive no attention there, and was compelled to decide between coming home and almost certain death. In this view his physician concurred.

He is now believed to be improving, but slowly, and it may yet be long before he can attend to any thing. His physicians insist upon his taking a trip to the mountains as the most speedy way of restoring his health, and it is probable that he will do so as soon as he can attain sufficient strength.

Before leaving for Richmond, Mr. McDowell received a number of letters, to none of which he was able to reply. There are no doubt a number for him now in Richmond, which he has ordered to be sent to him at home; but it will be several weeks before he can have strength to reply to them. Correspondents will thus see why it is that they have received no answers to their letters addressed to Mr. McDowell. He relies upon their kind feelings to forgive him for an apparent neglect which he was wholly unable to prevent.

COMMANDER BOUTWELL, U. S. N., reached this city Monday, under arrest, from Knoxville. It will be recollected that this man's avowal here some two weeks since was announced in the papers at the time. His movements seem to have excited the suspicion of the authorities and caused him to be watched.

He went from here to Norfolk, where, we believe, he claims to have property, and at the time of his arrest was making his way back to the United States via Knoxville.

Commander Boutwell is a citizen of Washington, D. C., where he has resided since his suspension, on half pay, by President Buchanan, some two years ago. The President suspended him from the navy for having, without leave, brought his vessel home from a West India station.—*Richmond Examiner.*

THE FEELING IN FRANCE.—The Paris correspondent of the New York *Commercial* writes:

For a month past the cause of the North has been losing ground in the press of Paris—a fact due mainly to the untiring labors of the agents of the Southern Confederacy. So long as circumstances will not permit the recognition of their independence, they endeavor to accomplish the next best thing, which is the conversion of public opinion to the justice of their cause. Whether they have money at their disposition for this purpose or not, we cannot tell; we only know that the change in the tone of the French journals has taken place, and is much remarked upon by the French people.

The disastrous defeat of the Union army at Manassas has served to increase the apparent hostility to the North. The *Patrie*, till lately a ministerial journal, now proclaims that the North has shown itself incapable of struggling against the South, and recommends the French Government to recognise the new Confederacy, and thus put an end to the unnatural strife. The *Journal des Debats*, the most respectable of French papers, which, a week ago, published a long article in favor of the North, and which generally defended the cause of the Union, published on Saturday last a long and ably-written article in favor of the South, and in favor of an early recognition.

For the Journal.

Cape Hatteras Inlet has been taken. A gallant band of North Carolina Soldiers has fallen into the clutches of the enemy! A damper has been thrown upon the patriotic zeal of our citizens. The coast along Pamlico Sound is exposed to the ravages of ruthless marauders, who may now land at any point, and burn and steal at pleasure. Oh, that the warning voice of prudent and well meaning citizens had been heard in time! Then all this might have been prevented. But they were told that there was no danger, and that "nobody would be hurt." Will those men, who but a few weeks ago assured us that every point on our coast was sufficiently well guarded, and that there was no cause for alarm, be so candid and generous now as to apologize to those whom they charged with officiousness for bringing the subject of our miserable coast defences before the public? Will they be humble and candid enough now, to blame themselves, and to strain every nerve with a view of atoning for past delinquencies? Or will they make evil worse by persisting in the course they have so far pursued? They are the people's servants, and as such are responsible to the people for their public acts. It is the people who furnish the sinews of war and fight our battles. The widow's mite, and the widow's only son are now being laid on the altar of freedom. A people bringing such sacrifices, not grudgingly, but with cheerfulness and alacrity, have a right to scrutinize and criticise the public acts of their servants. They have a right to demand that their free will offerings be applied to the best purpose, at the right time, and at the proper place. They do not want their money to be squandered by incompetent or reckless commissariat employees, nor their husbands and sons sent into captivity by a set of don't-be-scared wise acres. Let us hope, therefore, that the capture of Cape Hatteras Inlet, which is the result of culpable negligence and bad management, will have the effect of opening the eyes of our rulers; for if it does not, the people will call them to a reckoning before long, and transmit their memories to posterity with disgrace.

Well, Cape Hatteras Inlet is gone, but there are many other points on our coast, where the enemy might effect a landing, and do an incalculable amount of mischief. These ought to be protected. One of them is the Sound opposite Camp Wyatt. Our own troops stationed there all declare with one accord, that a few well directed shots from any armed vessel would break up the whole camp, because we have neither batteries erected, nor guns mounted, nor ammunition sufficient to repel an attack. It is no use to conceal this. The enemy knows it, and will doubtless take advantage of it, unless prompt and energetic measures be taken to remedy the evil. Assurely as he has taken advantage of our weakness at Cape Hatteras Inlet, he will also take advantage of our weakness at Camp Wyatt. But we have no more men to spare for fool's play. By the capture of Cape Hatteras Inlet, a goodly per centage of the available force of this State has already been lost. We must lose no more. Our men will protest against such management. They want to fight to some purpose; and unless they see that they are put in a way to enable them to do so, they will lay down their arms and go to their homes. If we had had no force at all at Cape Hatteras Inlet, and no guns, we should be much better off now, for then those 800 men, who are prisoners now, would still be available, and the enemy would not be flushed with a new victory, nor encouraged to new acts of daring. Either let things be done properly, or not at all. Let our coast be properly protected, or else let our forces be withdrawn altogether. Why should we become a laughing stock to our insolent enemy?

QUADLIBETARIUS.

For the Journal.

Attention Ladies!

WARSAW, N. C., Aug 27th, 1861.

Relief Societies for the benefit of soldiers are forming in many parts of the "Good Old North State." The patriotic daughters of North Carolina are fully aroused to the importance of united effort in working for our brave men who have gone forth to fight for home and liberty. Winter is fast approaching, and unless our soldiers are supplied with warm clothing their sufferings will be intense; more will die from exposure than will fall on the battle field.

Now is the time for action; let us rise at once and take a decided stand in this great mission of love and mercy; let us ply our needles dextrously, and work with a hearty good will for our brave soldiers. There is much to do, but if we pull altogether the apparently herculean task will soon be accomplished. Let the rich give of their abundance freely, and the poor cast in their mite; all will be gratefully, joyfully accepted.

Every true-hearted Southern woman will esteem it a pleasure and privilege to engage in this great cause. There is an old saying to this effect:

"When a woman will, she *will*,
You may depend on't,"

and it is true—if a lady is interested in an undertaking it is bound to succeed, for she will compass sea and land but what she will accomplish her end. If one energetic woman can do much, what may not be expected from a whole *army* of self-sacrificing, noble hearted, determined women?

Go regularly to the meetings of your Society, ladies, and infuse your own spirit of energy and enthusiasm into your friends; visit your neighbors and get them interested in the work; solicit contributions from your gentleman acquaintances; you need not fear a reproach—no man can withstand the bright smiles and gentle persuasions of ladies fair. Even the crustiest old bachelor will yield to your earnest appeal, and you will leave his presence plus a pair of blankets, which you can carry in triumph to your Society, as a proof of the magic power of woman's eloquence.

Go to the rich and poor—remember for whom you are soliciting aid, and let the object fire you with zeal. Think of the sick and wounded soldiers, who are far from home and its comforts, lying in a crowded hospital, many without a blanket to cover them! Some have not even a change of linen, consequently they know not the luxury of a clean shirt.

The ladies of Virginia have acted nobly! They have done their whole duty in supplying, as far as possible, the wants of our soldiers—they have worked with cheerful hearts and nimble fingers, and done much towards clothing our troops and preparing delicacies for the sick; but shall we let them do all? No! a thousand times no! It is a common cause—one in which we are equally interested.

Then, ladies, come to the rescue; become at once a member of a Relief Society;—come laden with free-will offerings of blankets, homespun and yarn: if any are not able to contribute, come and show that you are interested, by giving your time to sew and knit for our noble soldiers.

We want our little friends to come, too; they can knit, and that will help greatly.

The little girls of Warsaw go to the cars with their pockets laden with pin-cushions filled with pins, which they present to the soldiers. These little things are prized by our men

Once more, ladies, let me entreat you all to co-operate with the entire sisterhood of our glorious Confederacy, in working for the brave men who have shown by the decided stand they have taken, that their motto is "Liberty or Death."

STELLA.

VIRGINIA, CAMP BEE,
HEAD QUARTERS, 1st REGIMENT N. C. STATE TROOPS,
COMPANY E., Aug. 26th, 1861.

At a meeting of this company held on the 26th day of August, A. D., 1861, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Divine Providence to take from our midst our friend and brother-soldier, David Jarrell; and whereas, we are desirous of expressing by some outward token our high appreciation of his worth as a soldier, a man and a friend.

Therefore be it unanimously

Resolved, That in the death of David Jarrell, we feel that God in his inscrutable wisdom has taken from us one whose manly qualities had won our admiration, and whose kindness of heart and gentleness had endeered him to us in the bonds of strong friendship; whilst his patience under suffering, and his purity of character, justify us in believing that he has but exchanged the pains of this world for the joys of that Eternal Kingdom where the "weary are at rest."

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be transmitted to the family of the deceased, with a cordial expression of our sympathy in their bereavement.

Resolved, That a copy of the same be sent to the Wilmington Journal, with a request for publication.

Attest. THOMAS BISHOP, Chairman.
JOHN BARRY, Secretary.

Roll of the Wilmington Light Infantry, or Company G., N. C. Volunteers.

Captain—Henry Savage.
1st Lieut.—Chas. D. Myers,
2d " John J. Poisson,
3d " Jas. D. McPeake.
1st Sergeant—Thos. B. Lippitt,
2d " F. J. Moore,
3d " C. W. Hawes,
4th " T. C. James.
Ensign—E. B. Dudley.
1st Corporal—John C. Morris,
2d " Thos. A. Brown,
3d " A. D. Lippitt,
4th " J. J. Whitehead.

PRIVATES.

Anderson, Alex.	Howard, L. W.
Burch, W. J.	Howard, T. W.
Bowden, B. J.	King, F. W.
Brown, T. W., Jr.	King, S. J.
Bowen, J. R.	King, J. E.
Brown, E. A.	Lloyd, Richmond
Bright, Eli	Leslie, J. J. Jr.,
Bennet, J. E.	Lake, Geo. W.
Costin, A. J.	Morrison, T. B.
Chadwick, E. M.	McRimmon, Jos.
Chadwick, M. G.	McRimmon, Harrison
Chadwick, E. F.	Millis, T. F.
Chadwick, A. M.	Millis, R.
Casteen, W. W.	Nash, Frederick
Casteen, S. D.	Nash, H.
Casteen, Alex.	Nixon, W. G.
Culbreth, Jas. A.	Parsons, H. S.
Comron, R. R.	Powell, Lewis
Craig, Nat.	Poisson, J. D., Jr.
DeRosset, E. S.	Pigott, D.
DeRosset, A. L.	Roberts, S. W.
Deal, John	Rothwell, W. J.
Daniel, Elias	Reed, R. L.
Eilers, W. T.	Rhodes, Jas. B.
Everett, J. H. M.	Roberts, Isaac
Flanner, Charles	Robinson, Wm.
Gardner, J. D., Jr.	Stevenson, M. L.
Gardner, H. W.	Shepard, Thos. A.
Huggins, Jos.	Sidbury, J. N.
Hall, W. L.	Turner, D. M.
Hallett, B. A.	Webb, Henry

Purchase of War Steamers.

Authority has been given, by Congress, as we are assured, to the President of the Confederate States to purchase one or more large war steamers. It has been sought for some time, by proper bill, in Congress to provide for the strengthening of the naval arm of the service; and we are pleased to learn that due authority has been given, and proper measures consummated, for the negotiation of the purchase of modern war vessels.

In this connection, we are also informed, on the best authority, that an offer will be brought before the President, by the agent of the proprietors in England, to sell to the Confederate Government three entirely new screw steamers, which are now awaiting, at a convenient distance, the result of the negotiations for their sale.—It would be improper to say more just now, or to give the particulars of the information in our possession.

Richmond Examiner.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, VA., Aug. 28th, 1861.

President Davis' health is improving, but he is still too unwell to attend to public business, in consequence of which no bills have been approved to-day.

The "Chatters" say that we are on the eve of important events.

The advance picket guards collided near Fall Church, four miles from Alexandria, a few days ago. The Federals were worsted and driven in.

The Alabamians in this city hold a meeting to-night to arrange about having a hospital. The Georgians, Louisianans, and Mississippians are moving for a similar purpose.

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 29th, 1861.

Congress will very probably adjourn on Saturday or Monday.

The news about Gen. Floyd's capture of Federals and wagons, is believed at Staunton this morning, but the reports are so rife and so conflicting, that even the truth is often doubted and error is credited.

The President signed several bills to-day, but I could not learn the nature of them.

Hon. Mr. Chilton, of Alabama, offered a resolution, which passed unanimously, that the President is hereby requested to cause to be prepared a stand of colors and sword, to be furnished and paid for out of a fund placed at the disposal of the President, by contribution of members of this body, to be presented to Col. Howell Cobb, as a testimonial of the high esteem in which his patriotic services are held by the members of the Confederate Congress.

The mail agent on the Central cars reports that General Floyd was surprised on Monday, and lost twenty-five men. On the next day he went in pursuit of the enemy and captured one hundred and seventy-five men and thirty wagons. The killed and wounded are not reported.

RICHMOND, VA., Aug. 30th, 1861.

The Petersburg *Express* of this morning says that it learns from reliable authority that the fleet under Gen. Butler took Fort Hatteras on Wednesday morning

The fort surrendered after firing twenty guns at the fleet. The fort was under the command of Capt. Barron, formerly of the Federal army, with three hundred and thirty men.

Butler's force was four thousand, with the frigates Minnesota and Wabash, and steamers Pawnee, Monticello, Harriet Lane, Adelaide, and other vessels.

Loss of life not stated.

[The above dispatch so far as the taking of the Battery on Wednesday, and number of prisoners, is not correct. See our editorial as to the time, &c.]

From the North and West, via Louisville & Mobile.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Aug. 28th, 1861.

Hon. Chas. F. Adams, Minister to England, states that the recognition of the independence of the Confederate States is merely a question of time.

The reports from Missouri are meagre and of no interest.

Special dispatches to the Cincinnati papers say that owing to unavoidable circumstances, our forces under Col. Tyler suffered disaster.

The Secretary of War has ordered the Superintendent of the Western Union line to transmit no messages to or from the Seceded States. This order includes the Kentucky line running through Frankfort and Lexington, but does not affect the line hence South.

NEW YORK, Aug. 28th, 1861.

Anderson, who was arrested here yesterday, implicated Ben. Wood and Isaiah Rynders as Southern correspondents.

A dispatch says that the British ship Simonds has been lying in the port of Quebec for three weeks, flying the secession flag.

The N. Y. Commercial Advertiser says that Gen. McClellan will go over the Potomac to inspect the troops. Russell nor no other correspondent will be allowed to go.

Cotton has advanced; sales of 2400 bales at 19 cts.

The New York Herald says that extreme measures are to be taken to suppress the papers friendly to the South, and that detective officers will attend every train leaving the city, to intercept packages.

The British war steamer Pindando [Pindaree?] is below.

A special Washington dispatch to the Post, says that the Confederates are concentrating a large number between Chain Bridge and Leesburg.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28th, 1861.

The steamer Patrick Henry run the blockade at Fortress Monroe.

The expected expedition from Fortress Monroe sailed under the command of Gen. Butler, and consisted of the frigate Minnesota and the Wabash & Pawnee, and gun boats Mouticello and Harriet Lane, with one hundred guns and four thousand men; destination unknown.

Rumors, rife last night and this morning, of a reported fight on the other side of the Potomac, are conflicting. Gen. McClellan returned from thence at half-past eleven o'clock last night, but nothing important has been elicited. Three Cavalry and three Infantry Companies are hovering about, evidently with the intention to draw the Federals into ambuscades in the vicinity of Full Cross Roads.

The Steamer Philadelphia has arrived from Fortress Monroe, and reports all quiet and navigation uninterrupted. A signal rocket was sent up from the Maryland shore, which evidently conveyed intelligence of her presence. She waited until morning, but the Confederate batteries were silent.

At Fortress Monroe a flag of truce brought Capt. Hory and crew of the ship A. B. Thompson, captured off Savannah by the privateer Lady Davis, and reports that at Norfolk the Confederates are in large force, and also at Sewell's Point.

HYATTSTOWN, MD., April 27, 1861.

It is reported that heavy firing has been heard near Poolesville, Md.; supposed to have been an engagement between Gen. Stone's advanced guard and some of Gen. Johnson's force.

BOSTON, Aug. 28, 1861.

The resigned officers of the frigate Congress have been sent to Fort LaFayette.

MEMPHIS, TENN., Aug. 28, 1861.

Advices via Paducah report a battle at Cape Girardeau on yesterday, and the Confederates were victorious. Cairo was in commotion in consequence.

GALLIPOLIS, OHIO, Aug. 29th, 1861.

A bloody battle took place at Cross Lanes, near Summerville, Va., on the 28th. Col. Tyler's force of nine hundred men were surrounded while at breakfast. Two hundred are missing. After a desperate fight they cut through the Confederate lines and scattered. The following Federalists are known to be killed: Capts. Dyer, Shurtiff and Sterling; Adjutant L. Deferrest; and Lieut. Warrentz. Sergeant Major Long and the other field officers are safe. The Confederate forces are reported at three thousand strong, including four hundred cavalry. Their loss is heavy.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 29th, 1861.

Gen. Fremont has borrowed one hundred and sixty thousand dollars from the Exchange Bank.

The Provost Marshal prohibits the circulation of the papers recently presented in New York.

HAGERSTOWN, MD., Aug. 29, 1861.

There is constant firing on the Federal pickets across the rivers, between Harper's Ferry and Conrad's. It is reported that an attack was threatened on Saturday at the Point of Rocks.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Aug. 29, 1861.

Several Federalists were killed and wounded in the skirmishes on the Virginia side on Tuesday.

Inquiries have been made regarding the loyalty of the mail contractors of Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri, eliciting much valuable information.

SANDY HOOK, N. Y. Aug. 29, 1861.

The Steamer Asia has arrived, with Liverpool dates to the 17th inst.

Cotton had declined ⅛d, with sales for the two days of 48,000 bales, the market closing quiet.

Consols 90½ a 90⅝.

Bank rates have been reduced 4½ per cent.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 29, 1861.

Five hundred Texan troops, Capt. Lee commanding, arrived here this evening after a tiresome overland march, all in good health and spirits. A detachment of one thousand is expected here to-morrow.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Aug. 29, 1861.

The steamship Asia brings advices, via Queenstown, to the 18th inst.

Cotton—Sales on the 17th of 8,000 bales. The market was firm, but prices unchanged. Speculators and exporters took 4,000 bales.

Breadstuffs very dull. Provisions dull.

Erie shares 24¼ a 24⅜. Illinois Central 39.

Havre, Aug. 17.—Cotton—sales of 4,000 bales—market dull, but prices unchanged. Stock 266,000 bales. The market closed quiet and less firm.

Two members of the the Italian Ministry had resigned.—Cavaldini demands the appointment of their successors.

Naples will undertake to crush out the brigade of Chiefs.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Aug. 29—P. M.

The Missourians are congregating in large numbers in this and adjoining counties, and if allowed they will overrun LaFayette, Ray and other rich counties. As they are now doing, they will collect provisions enough for subsistence for a month.

Fremont has been advised of this condition of things and has been called on for assistance.

The Home Guards still hold the fortifications, and can probably hold the town.

TORONTO, Canada, Aug. 29, 1861.

Wm. Lyon McKenzie, a prominent leader in the rebellion of 1837, is dead.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 29, 1861.

Private letters say that the Confederates have arrested Col. Strother, proprietor of Berkley Springs, (Porte Crayon,) and sent him to Richmond.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 29, 1861.

The N. Y. Times' special correspondent says that the female captives have been placed in a commodious dwelling. Several have been arrested besides those named previously.

The N. Y. Commercial's special correspondent says that Mrs. Greenhow, aunt of Mrs. Douglas, has been arrested.

Mr. Yeastman, an old anti-slavery man, has been appointed Consul to Bristol.

The political arrests are hereafter not to be published.

The Republican of this morning says that a battle across the Potomac cannot be avoided many days longer.

Elihu Burritt has been appointed Consul to Newcastle, England.

Advices from Virginia report everything quiet, but there are strong indications of an attack within a short time. The Confederates are in possession of Bailey's Cross Roads, and are bringing up baggage from Springfield, four miles distant.

The N. Y. Herald's special correspondent says that last night about ten o'clock the Franklin Brigade, composed of five New York regiments, was ordered to advance without knapsacks, and marched within two and a half miles of Bailey's Cross Roads.

Early this morning the Confederates opened fire with two rifled cannon, about one-quarter of a mile beyond Bailey's, driving in the Federal pickets, and following them within one and a half miles of Franklin's brigade.

Three thousand Federal troops, with five cannon, marched to a point near the crossing, and eight hundred were sent into a corn-field. The Confederates are now eight hundred yards distant.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 29th, 1861.

It is supposed that the Southern line will not be interrupted until after the proposed meeting of the Union members of the Kentucky Legislature and the Union Congressmen at Frankfort, who are expected to fix a *status* for the State.

Passengers by Railroad report Hobletzel, an officer of Rousseaus' Brigade, arrested at Elizabethtown.

Hobletzel was formerly agent of the Express Company. The alledged cause of his arrest was the cutting down of a tree somewhere.